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THE

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

CONSISTING OF

Coloured Figures

OF

EXOTIC PLANTS,

CULTIVATED IN

BRITISH GARDENS;

WITH THEIR

HISTORY AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE DESIGNS BY

Sydenham Edwards,

AND OTHERS.

VOL. VIII.

——viret semper——nec fronde caduca
Carpitur.

MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

LONDON:

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APPENDIX TO THE CATALOGUES OF BOOKS

IN THE

PRECEDING SEVEN VOLUMES;

OR,

List of Books quoted in the Eighth Volume which have not been enumerated in the Lists given in the former Volumes.

Banks ic. Kæmpf. Vide *Icon. Kæmpf.* suprà cat. vol. 5.

Barton comp. fl. philad. Will. P. C. Barton. Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ. Philadelphia, 1818. 2 voll. 8vo.

Dict. sc. nat. Dictionnaire des sciences naturelles. Paris et Strasbourg, 1816 (vol. 1.)—1822 (vol. 25.) seqq. 8vo.

Eng. bot. English Botany, by J. E. Smith; the figures by J. Sowerby. London, 1790, seqq. 8vo.

Fischer hort. gorenk. F. Fischer. Catalogue du jardin des plantes de Gorenki près Moscou. 1808. 12mo.

Lunan hort. jam. Hortus jamaicensis. By John Lunan. Jamaica, 1814. 2 vol. 4to.

Mikan delect. fl. et faun. bras. Delectus Floræ et Faunæ Brasiliensis. Auctore J. C. Mikan. fasc. 1. 2. seqq. Vindobonæ, 1820. Folio max.

Nouv. Duham. Henri Louis Duhamel de Monceau. Traité des arbres et arbustes qui se cultivent en pleine terre en France, 2de. edition, publiée par Michel. Paris, 1801–1816. 5 voll. seqq. Fol.

Schousboe maroc. P. K. A. Schousboe's beobachtungen über das gewächsreich in Marokko. 1 Theil. Kopenhagen, 1801. 8vo.

Trag. ic. Imagines omnium herbarum quas Hieron. Bock in Herbario compr. Strasburgh, 1553. 1 vol. 4to.

Wend. acac. Commentatio de Acaciis aphyllis. Autore Henrico Ludolpho Wendland. Hannoveræ, 1820. 4to.

Wied-Neuwied's trav. in bras. Travels in Brazil in the years 1815, 1816, 1817. By Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied. London, 1820. 4to. vol. 1.

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ERRATA.

Vol. 1. fol. 49. page 2. l. 16. from bottom, *for* " grecæ " *read* " Græcæ."
Vol. 4. fol. 307. l. 6. from bottom, *for* " was " *read* " is."
Vol. 4. fol. 342. after line 7. insert " *IPOMŒA. Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 9."
Vol. 4. fol. 342. l. 13. *pro* " 331 " *lege* " 332."
Vol. 6. fol. 506. l. 19. from bottom, *for* " now" *read* " still."
Vol. 6. fol. 609. last line of the first page, *for* " the circumstance " *read* " it."
Vol. 7. fol. 578. verso l. 18. *for* " at base " *read* " at the base."
Vol. 7. fol. 586. l. 13. dele " *gracili* " verbum penultimum lineæ ubi malè iteratum est.
Vol. 7. fol. 592. overleaf, l. 9. for " *Canescens* would have been selected " read " *Canescens* would not have been selected."
Vol. 8. fol. 609. l. 11. dele " *tab.* 1. *fig.* 2."
fol. 610. l. 7. *for* " 68." *read* " 88."
fol. 618. l. 4. pro " *MONOGYNIA*" lege " *MONANDRIA.*"
fol. 628. l. 10. from bottom, *for* " pulverous " *read* " pulvereous."
fol. 632. l. 2. from bottom, *for* " permanent " *read* " prominent."
fol. 634. after line 8. insert " *ACACIA. Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 98."
fol. 641. l. 2. *pro* " CALADIUM odorum " *lege* " CALADIUM odoratum."
fol. 667. p. 3. l. 6. *for* " many-seed " *read* " many-seeded."
fol. 675. l. penultimâ, pro " *immediatæ* " lege " *immediatè.*"

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly March. 1. 1822. S. Watts. sc.

JASMINUM gracile.

Australian Jasmine.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JASMINEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 104. *Div. II.* Fructus baccatus.
JASMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 520.
JASMINUM. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 1.

Div. Folia simplicia.

J. *gracile*, foliis ovatis nitidis, petioli articulo superiore vix triplo longiore, calycibus campanulatis: dentibus brevissimis. *Brown prod.* 1. 521.
Jasminum gracile. *Andrews's reposit.* 127. *Kœnig in ann. of bot.* 2. 358. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 16.
Jasminum geniculatum. *Venten. choix.* 8.

Arbor *parva, tota glabra.* Rami *teretes, inferiores canescentes, superiores virescentes.* Fol. *opposita, petiolata, patentia, ovato-elliptica, acuminata, integerrima, lævissima, plana, enervia, immersè venosa: venis inferioribus extra medium margini parallelis; duas uncias longa.* Petioli *foliis quadruplo breviores, suprà canaliculati, propè basin geniculo incrassato instructi, infra quem teretes.* Racemi *terminales, compositi, ter vel quater trichotomi, expansi, longitudine foliorum.* Pedunculi *et communes et partiales filiformes.* Cal. *monophyllus, cyathiformis, lævis, parvus, lineam unam longus, persistens, quinque- v. sex- rarò septemdentatus, dentibus acutis minutis, subæqualibus.* Cor. *monopetala, hypocrateriformis, alba; (suaveolens, odore* JASMINI officinalis): Tubus *cylindraceus, angustus, semuncialis, supernè compressus:* Limbus *patens, planus, 5-6- vel rarò 7 partitus:* Laciniæ *oblongæ, acutæ, basi subimbricatæ.* Fil. 2, *brevissima, tubo supra medium inserta, erecta:* Antheræ *erectæ, oblongæ, intra faucem reconditæ, à flavo virentes*: Pollen *luteum.* Germ. *superum, subrotundum, subdidymum:* Stylus *filiformis, erectus, tubo paulò longior, albus:* Stigma *bifidum: laciniis crassiusculis planis erectis virescentibus.* Pericarpium *(immaturum) biloculare:* Semina *solitaria.* Solander MSS. apud mus. banks. (sub JASMINO *lucido.)*

Native of New Holland and Norfolk Island. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1791, and now very common in our greenhouses, where it is seen in flower most part of the summer and autumn.

In a review of the "*Choix des Plantes*" of Ventenat, by Mr. Kœnig, in the Annals of Botany, we find the following original and ingenious elucidation of the nature of the leaves of this genus:

"JASMINUM *geniculatum.* This is no other than the J. *lucidum* of the Banksian Herbariuin, figured in the Bo-

tanist's Repository under the name of J. *gracile*. We find it observed here, that 'the geniculated and elbowed petiole of this plant, not observed in any other species of Jasmine, was thought the most eligible character to derive the specific name from:' and again, that 'Forster has made mention of a species of Jasmine under the name of JASMINUM *simplicifolium*, which however cannot be the same with J. *geniculatum*, since that learned botanist could not have silently passed over a character which so essentially distinguishes the latter species; besides that the name of *simplicifolium* is applicable to several species of this genus.' On these passages we have to remark, that Forster's species is certainly quite distinct from the one here described, but is equally furnished with geniculated petioles, although he has taken no notice of them. As to the name of *simplicifolium*, it may be observed, that at the time when Forster described his plant, it was the only Jasmine with simple leaves known to him, for J. *Sambac* was then referred to NYCTANTHES. At present this name is certainly inapplicable; but the same may be said of that given by Ventenat to the species here figured and described; for, though no mention is made of it by Willdenow, Vahl, or any other describer we know of, yet it is not less true that *all* the simple-leaved species of Jasmine have *geniculated* petioles, as every one may easily observe, even in dried specimens. In some species it is more striking than in others, such as in *glaucum*, *simplicifolium*, and four undescribed species in the Banksian Herbarium from Java and Africa. The fact is, that the leaves of the Jasmines are simple only by abortion, and that the part of the leaf-stalk where the knee appears is exactly the same place where nature intended two other leaves to issue. This is particularly obvious in JASMINUM *auriculatum*, in which some of the leaves are simple, and have stalks furnished with a naked articulation, while others are without, but exhibit at the same place two opposite leaflets. In those species with simple leaves, in which the knee is not distinctly visible in a dry state, we may be easily convinced of its presence by breaking off a leaf, when it will be found that the separation takes place regularly in the middle, while the lower part of the petiole remains in connexion with the branch."

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S. Watts sc.

PSYCHOTRIA elliptica.

Elliptical-leaved Psychotria.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUBIACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 196. *Div. VII.* Fructus monocarpus bilocularis dispermus. Folia opposita; caulis frutescens aut arboreus.

PSYCHOTRIA. Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* tubulosa 5-fida. *Stam.* non exserta. *Bacca* parva coronata, subrotunda aut ovata, siccatione sulcata disperma, seminibus hinc planis indè convexis. *Frutices aut repentes herbæ; flores racemosi aut conferti terminales, in* P. carthaginensi *Jacq. interdùm 6-7-fidi 6-7-andri. Fructus extùs* ANTIRHEÆ, *sed intùs* COFFEÆ. *An separandæ species herbaceæ habitú dissimiles?* Juss. l. c. 204.

P. *elliptica*, stipulis vaginosis oblato-ovatis, subfimbriato-erosulis deciduis; foliis membranaceis nitidis ellipticis utrinque attenuatis, paniculis terminalibus erectis brachiato-trichotomis laxis thyrsiformibus, brevioribus foliis.

Arbuscula? rami *oppositi, novelli obscurè virentes subcompresso-teretes, glabri, albo minuto densè sparsi.* Fol. *decussato-opposita, distantia, membranacea, lanceolato-elliptica, nitida, sesuncialia v. longiora latitudine duplo angustiori v. magis, acuminata, basi cuneata;* nervi *laterales plures alterni distantes assurgentes subtùs prominentes et in axillâ cum costâ mediâ ciliati nec non foveolam subrotundam in laminâ impressam recondentes:* petiolus *multotiès brevior, compresso-teres solidus (subuncialis?).* Stipulæ *marcescentes, deciduæ, bifido-vaginosæ, oblato-ovatæ (mitræformes) petiolo bis terve breviores, lobis oppositis brevibus obtusissimis apice subfimbriato-erosis modò retusis.* Paniculæ *thyrsiformes, solitariæ, erectæ, pluriès trichotomæ, brachiato-patentes, laxiùs multifloræ, foliis breviores,* pedunculis *et* communibus *et* partialibus *obscurè virentibus albo atomoideo-sparsis robustis,* propriis *brevissimis obesis:* bracteæ *parvæ, acuminatæ, deciduæ.* Cal. *cum pedicello continuus, herbaceus, oblato-cyathiformis,* co*rollæ tubo pluriès brevior limbo pallido repando obsoletè 5-dentato.* Cor. *chloroleuca, monopetala, parvula, hypocrateriformis;* tubus *membranaceus turbinatus pallidus limbo longior basi dilatatus rubido-emarcescens, barbâ albâ implexo-connivente clausus:* limbus *opaco-virescens, 5-partitus, æqualis, stellato-reflexus, laciniis acuminato-ovatis, subtùs convexioribus, margine superno apiceque crassioribus et intensiùs virentibus.* Stam. *ore tubi inserta, limbo subduplo breviora;* fil. *erecta, robustiùs filiformia, intùs pilosa, cæterum nuda;* anth. *introrso-adnatæ, fuscæ, lineari-oblongæ, bilo*culares, *obtusæ, emarginatæ, filamento subæquales.* Stylus *albus, stamina subæquans, filiformis, strictus, glaber,* stigma *clavato-continuum, viridi, bilobo-partitum lobis obovato-oblongis obtusis erecto-conniventibus, altero subminore:* germ. *album superum calyci æquale depresso-orbiculatum exsulcum ad insertionem styli umbilicatum.*

" PSYCHOTRIA is a name altered by Linnæus from the PSYCHOTROPHUM of Browne, which alludes to the shady place of growth of most of the species. Ψυχοτροφον is an ancient name for an herb loving shade. This extensive

genus is chiefly West Indian, and consists of shrubby plants, with simple opposite leaves, sheathing intrafoliaceous membranous stipulas, and copious, small, whitish, panicled or corymbose, axillary or terminal flowers. They are generally smooth, growing in dry bushy hilly places. Their qualities have not been much investigated, though the not very remote affinity of the genus to CINCHONA, and its nearer approach to COFFEA, might induce a supposition of their not being altogether unimportant. Only two species, the *asiatica* and *herbacea*, are mentioned in the Species Plantarum of Linnæus, but the discoveries of Aublet and Swartz have enriched the genus, so that 39 species occur in Willdenow (since augmented, chiefly by the discoveries of Ruiz and Pavon, to 62 in the *Synopsis Plantarum* of Persoon)." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

The plant before us seems to come near to *citrifolia* and *glabrata*; but still there are points in the samples and descriptions of both these that do not tally with the present: for instance, the leaves are called coriaceous in *citrifolia*, here they are membranaceous; in *glabrata* the leaves are termed ovate, here they are elliptical and equally tapered at both extremities. We have therefore separated our plant from them; but still doubt whether we may not have missed it in some other of the published species of this numerous genus.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill in the King's Road, where the plant is kept in the hothouse and flowers in December. It is believed to be native of the Brazils, and to have been now first introduced.

Young *branches* deep dark green thickly speckled with small white even dots. *Leaves* distantly and decussately opposite elliptical, tapered at both ends, 3-6 inches long or more, twice narrower, furnished underneath at the axils of the nerves and midrib with a small cavity concealed by a pubescence growing from midrib and nerve. *Stipules* oblately ovate, sheathing, cleft into two lobes (mitreshaped), deciduous, much shorter than the petioles. *Panicles* thyrseform, repeatedly trichotomous, brachiate, loose. *Corolla* small, hypocrateriform, greenish white; *tube* membranous, longer than the limb, bearded like the filaments on the inside, segments of the limb green and thickened at the edge and tip. *Stigma* 2-lobed, clavately continuous, green; lobes ovately oblong, one rather less than the other.

March. 1. 1822.

HIBISCUS digitatus.

Cavanilles's Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ. ***Jussieu gen.*** 271. ***Div. III.*** Stamina indefinita. Fructus simplex multilocularis.

HIBISCUS. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 29.

H. ***digitatus,*** foliis digitatis, laciniis 5 inæqualibus lanceolatis serratis, calycibus monophyllis inermibus, floribus solitariis subsessilibus. ***Cavan. diss.*** 3. 151. *t.* 70. *fig.* 2.

Hibiscus digitatus. ***Willd. sp. pl.*** 3. 825.

Folia *longè petiolata, petiolis aculeorum rudimentis exasperatis; palmato-digitata, laciniis quinque inæqualibus lanceolatis serratis; glabra, nervis quinque subtùs protuberantibus, atque ad basin principibus, glandulâ.* Stipulæ *setaceæ, breves.* Flores *axillares, solitarii, subsessiles.* Calyx exterior *monophyllus, profundè partitus in septem lacinias latas, apice acutas;* interioris *laciniæ acuminatæ: ambo ciliati, inermes.* Corolla *cum genitalibus deest in exemplari.* Capsula *globoso-acuminata, villosa, ejusdem ferè magnitudine cum calyce interiore, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis, loculamentis polyspermis:* semina *glabra, reniformia.* Abundè differt ab omnibus speciebus; calyce nempè exteriore, ab aculeatis; foliis verò, reliquis. ***Cavan. loc. cit.***

We have relied upon Mr. Lambert, both in regard to the specific identity of this plant, as well as for a material part of the figure. The sample came from the collection at Boyton in the state shown by the annexed plate, except that the corolla was so far decayed as to be unfit to be drawn; and this part, as well as the outline of the lobed leaf, has been subsequently added from the plant growing at Boyton by a person employed by Mr. Lambert. In the sample we received all the leaves were entire, or with confluent lobes; but on other parts of the plant, we are informed, a great portion of them were three-lobed. The seed was collected at Rio Janeiro, and given to Mr. Lambert by M. Bonpland.

The species was originally instituted by Cavanilles from the foliage and seed-vessel only, for his sample had no flower. It seems to be a very rare plant among our collectors, and we find no specimen of it either in the Banksian or the Lambertian Herbarium.

It is annual, and requires to be kept in the hot-house. Said by Cavanilles to be much cultivated in the gardens of Rio Janeiro. The present is probably the first plant of it that has appeared in Europe; and it may be long before we see another, for we understand no seed was produced at Boyton.

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CANNA iridiflora.

Peruvian Canna.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 62; (SCITAMINEAS *includens.*)
CANNEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 307. *in obs. III*; (SCITAMINEAS *distinguens.*)
CANNA. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 206.

C. *iridiflora*, racemis nutantibus geminatis, floribus secundis cernuis tubæformibus: labello bifido.

Canna iridiflora. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. peruv.* 1. 1. *t.* 1. *fig.* 2. *Persoon syn.* 1. 1. *Curtis's magaz.* 1968.

Culmi *plures triulnares erecti* (Ruiz et Pav. l. c.) *teretes virides vaginati.* Fol. *laminâ ovato-oblongâ, longiùs acuminatâ cuspide tortiusculo, subtùs lanâ deciduâ albicante; (in plantis sub cælo nostro cultis lana obsoleta, aut tantum ad costam et internam petiolorum paginam conspicua).* Spatha *terminalis, monophylla, foliacea, cucullato-convoluta, erecta, sessilis, racemo plurimùm brevior.* Racemus *nutans, geminato-multiflorus, pendulo-secundus, nunc divisus, florum paribus distantibus:* flores *roseo-punicei (altero cujusque ferè paris in exempl. nostro abortivo)* pedicellis *brevibus obesis:* bractea *exterior latior appressa brevior pari singulo* communis, *una v. et altera interior tenuissima elongata flori cuique* propria: rachis communis *viridis glabra subflexuosa pro sedibus florum alternè emarginata.* Cal. 3-*phyllus, subcoloratus, glaber, corollâ pluriès brevior, erecto-connivens, persistens, foliolis lanceolatis inæqualibus.* Cor. *tubata, cernua, recta, subregularis,* 5-*unicalis v. circà:* tubus inferior *pallescens, subtriuncialis, limbo exteriore longior;* limbus exterior *trifidus, æqualis, interiore* $\frac{1}{3}$ *brevior v. ultrà, turbinato-connivens, laciniis erectis lineari-lanceolatis convoluto-concavis tubo pro longitudine gradatìm variante adnatis;* limbus interior *venoso-striatus,* 4-*fidus, turbinato-campanulatus, recurvato-patens, sesquiuncialis vel circitèr, in* tubo superiori *sessilis, laciniis inæqualitèr inter se concretis,* 3 *spathulato-ovatis subæqualibus apice rotundatis præter unam inæquilobo-retusam integris,* 4ta. (labello) *subdifformi, à cæteris longiùs divisâ, cuneato-oblongâ, profundè bifidâ.* Fil. *petaloideum, albido-rubens, angustiùs ligulatum, obtusum de supernè ad usque basin antheræ spiralitèr revolvendum;* anth. *lutea, linearis.* Stylus *albicans, maculis striisque puniceis pictus, lingulatus, inæquilateris, strictus, apice et latere altero stigmatoso pubescens atque curvior, cæterum nitidus.* Germ. *viridi-rubescens, cuneato-oblongum, obsoletè* 3-*gonum muricibus callosis teretibus rectis obtusis densissimè stipatis contectum,* 3-*loc., ovulis in loculamento singulo plurimis biseriatis globosis.*

A beautiful and singular species, much cultivated in the gardens of Peru, of which country it is probably a native. It is not, we believe, in any other European collection than that of Mr. Lambert at Boyton; where it was

raised from seed found in a dried sample collected by Messrs. Ruiz and Pavon (according to Mr. Lambert) nearly thirty years before. Flowers about December in the hot-house.

Stems round, upright, green, sheathed. Blade of the *leaf* ovately oblong, far taper-pointed, slightly twisted at the end, covered underneath with a whitish deciduous wool (in this climate nearly obsolete, appearing only about the midrib and the inner surface of the petiole). *Spathe* of one piece, terminal, leafy, convolutely cowled, upright, sessile, much shorter than the raceme. *Raceme* nodding, many-flowered, sometimes branched; *flowers* in distant pairs (of which one in each pair was generally abortive in the present sample), crimson, hanging downwards in one rank; *pedicles* short, thick; *outer bracte* close-pressed, the shortest, the broadest, common to one pair; *partial* ones from one to two, very slender and fine; *common peduncle* or *rachis* green, smooth, flexuose, notched alternately where the flowers stand. *Calyx* 3-leafletted, slightly coloured, smooth, several times shorter than the corolla, uprightly convergent, permanent; leaflets lanceolate, unequal. *Corolla* cernuous, trumpet-shaped, straight, nearly regular, five inches long or more: *lower limb* pale, about three inches deep, longer than the outer limb: *outer limb* trifid, equal, a third shorter than the inner or more, converging turbinately, segments growing to the tube in unequal degrees linearly lanceolate convolutely concave: *inner limb* veined in streaks, 4-cleft, turbinately campanulate, recurvedly spreading, an inch and half deep or thereabouts, springing from the *upper tube*, segments connected in unequal degrees, *three* spatulately ovate, rounded at the top, and excepting one, which is unequally retuse or slantingly notched, all entire; the *fourth (label)* slightly different in form, furthest parted from the rest, cuneately oblong, deeply bifid. *Filament* petal-shaped, whitish red, narrowly ligulate, obtuse, ultimately rolled up backwards from the top to the bottom of the *anther*, which is linear and yellow. *Style* whitish, marked with crimson dots and streaks, lingulate, inequilateral, stiff, at the stigmatose edge pubescent and more curved, every where else quite smooth. *Germen* green suffused with red, cuneately oblong, obsoletely 3-cornered, covered on the outside with a coat of densely crowded blunt straight pricklelike excrescences, 3-celled; *ovules* globular, many, in two rows in each cell.

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S. Watts. sc.

WEDELIA radiosa.

Close-rayed Wedelia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. VI.*
HELIANTHEÆ. *Cassini in journ. de phys.* 68; (*an.* 1819). 191.

WEDELIA. Suprà vol. 7. *fol.* 543.

W. *radiosa*, suffruticosa? aspera; foliis ovato-lanceolatis; calyce herbaceo urceolato squarroso, foliolis oblongis subspathulato-ovatis, imis divaricatis: corollæ radio imbricato-contiguo, ligulis obovato-oblongis.

Suffruticosa? aspera, erecta, 3-4-pedalis, opposito-ramosa, ramis fuscescentibus, frequentibus, teretibus, hispidis, foliosis, patentibus, sæpè trichotomo-terminatis. Fol. *hispida, subcinereo-virentia, opaca, opposita, remota, lanceolato-ovata, subserrata, 5-uncialia v. longiora latitudine subbiunciali, nervosa nervis 2 lateralibus principibus adscendentibus, basi brevè cuneata:* petiolus *pluriès brevior, hirsutè ciliatus.* Pedunculi *terminales, solitarii, erecti, uniflori, foliis longiores.* Flores *lutei, erecti, diametro sesquiunciali v. majore.* Cal. *foliaceus, hispidus, rigens, corollæ disco brevior, urceolato-squarrosus, ordine plurali polyphyllus, gradatìm infernè versus patentior;* foliola *oblonga*, extima *decussato-patentissima laminâ ovatâ utrinque hispidâ, ungue brevissimo v. nullo*, media *infernè erecta supernè recurva*, intima *submembranosa erecta solo apice patula.* RADIUS *femineus, utrinque sulphureus, plurimus (duodenus?) imbricato-contiguus, disco satìs depressior:* flosculi *caduci*, tubo *recurvo, compresso, firmo, glabro, plurimùm breviore disco*, laminâ *obovatâ, oblongâ, convexulâ, biplicatâ, emarginatâ, propè tubum pilosiusculâ;* stylus *capillaris, tubo bis longior*, stigmatibus *canaliculato-capillaribus, glabris, replicatis, disco æqualibus;* germ. *lineari-compressum, obsoletè trigonum, villosum*, pappus *quater brevior v. ultra, membranaceus, 1-phyllus, compresso-cupulatus, oblongus, villosus, fimbriato-laciniatus laciniulis inæqualibus plumosis:* DISCUS *hermaphr., plurimus, angustus, flavus;* flosculi *clavato-cylindracei, graciles*, tubo *tereti glabro opaco plurimùm longiore germine*, fauce *paulò ampliatâ 5-gonâ*, limbi *laciniis flavis patulis brevibus acuminatis cum margine incrassato villoso intensiùs flavicante:* fil. *elastica;* anthera *nigricans, anguloso-striata, valvulis 5 luteis ovato-acuminatis apiculata;* pollen *vitellinum;* stig^{a}. *flava, exserta, spiralitèr revolvenda, lineari-canaliculata, dorso et margine canaliculi villosa;* germ. *radii nisi obesius, sub4gono-compressum angulis hirsutioribus pappo sublongiore.* Recept. *planum, paleaceum:* paleæ *diaphanæ, convoluto-vaginantes cum carinâ elevatâ, appendice præfixæ flavâ lanceolato-ovatâ erectâ planâ ecarinatâ villosâ.*

We have neither traced our plant in any published species, nor found any sample of it in either the Banksian or Lambertian Herbariums. The seed has been lately brought from the Brazils, and raised in the hothouse of the Nursery of

Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road; where the plant flowers at nearly all times of the year.

Suffrutescent? from three to four feet high, rough, oppositely branched; *branches* generally trichotomously divided at the end, round, leafy. *Leaves* hispid, lightly cinereous, opposite, distant, lanceolately ovate, obsoletely serrate, four or five inches long, about two broad, shortly cuneate at the base: *petiole* several times shorter than the leaf, roughly fringed. *Peduncles* solitary, 1-flowered, terminal, upright, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* upright, yellow, something more than an inch and a half in diameter. *Calyx* herbaceous, hard, rough, shallower than the disk of the corolla, urceolately squarrose; *leaflets* many, in several rows, spreading gradually wider as they descend, oblong; *lowermost* decussately extended with an ovate lamina roughened on both sides and a nearly obsolete unguis; *middlemost* upright below, spreading above; *uppermost* in great part membranous, spreading only at the tip. *Ray* pistilliferous, palish yellow on both sides, of about 12 rays, imbricately contiguous, a good deal lower than the disk; *florets* caducous, obovate, oblong, slightly convex, notched, slightly hairy near the tube; *stigmas* capillary, channelled, even with the disk; *germen* linear, compressed, obsoletely 3-cornered, villous; *pappus* 4 times shorter or more, of one piece, compressedly cupped, oblong, villous, fimbriately jagged, jags unequal feathery. *Disk* staminiferous and pistilliferous, deep yellow, narrow; *florets* many, clavately cylindrical, slender; *tube* smooth, opaque, much longer than the germen, *faux* diaphanous but little widened, 5-cornered, segments of the *limb* deep yellow, spreading, shallow, tapered, with a thickened villous deeper-coloured margin: *filaments* elastic; *anther* nearly black, with five yellow ovately tapered valves at the top; *pollen* deep yellow; *stigmas* deep yellow, protruded, rolled spirally backward, linear, channelled, villous at the back and at the edges of the channel; *germen* as in the ray, only thicker, somewhat 4-cornered, more copiously pubescent at the corners, and with a rather deeper pappus. *Receptacle* paleaceous, flat: *paleæ* diaphanous, convolutely sheathing, prominently keeled, furnished at the top with a deep yellow lanceolately ovate flat upright keelless villous appendage.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly March 1. 1822. J. Wh[illegible] sc.

AMARYLLIS aurea.

Golden Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.*
AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 226.

Div. IV. Bi-multifloræ. Corollæ tubus coronatus. Folia bifaria. Nobis in journ. of scien. and the arts. 2. 356.

A. *aurea,* multiflora; corollæ tubo brevi, coronâ brevissimâ crenato-repandâ sub summo filamento interruptâ; limbo undulato, fauce subtùs ventricosâ, genitalibus exsertis, stigmate rubicundo.

Amaryllis aurea. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 14. *Curtis's magaz.* 409. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 1. 38. *t.* 73. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 57. *Redouté liliac.* 61. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 227. *Nobis in journ. of scien. and the arts.* 2. 362.

Amaryllis africana. *Lamarck encyc.* 1. 124.

Lycoris aurea. *Herbert append.* 20; *tab. (absque no.), fig. (absque no.); ubi pollen super stylum aspersum pro efflorescentiâ aliquâ venditatur.*

Bulbus *subrotundus, integumentis fuligineo-fuscis.* Fol. *plura, lorata, glauca, canaliculata, acuminata, carinata, sesqui-bipedalia latitudine vix unciali.* Scapus *glauciusculus, bipedalis, teres, obsoletè anceps, strictus, crassitudine digiti vel circa.* Spatha *arescens, floribus brevior, lanceolata,* 5-10 *flora, reflexa:* pedunc. *obesi, trigoni, virentes, unciâ breviores, inæquales, bracteis interstincti.* Cor. *flava, nutans, subtriuncialis, infundibuliformis:* tubus *germine longior, subtrilinearis, viridi-flavescens, obtusè angulosus, rectus, intùs coronatus serto extrastamineo brevissimo intensiùs flavescente nitido (sub lente vesiculoso-puncticulato) crenato-repando, sub filamento summo interrupto:* limbus 6-*partitus, subbilabiato-obliquus, infrà in faucem anticè ventricosam tubo* 3-4-*plo longiorem laxiùs connivens, supernè recurvus:* laciniæ *lineari-lanceolatæ, undulatæ, acuminatæ, mucronatæ, subæquales, dorso secùs medium costato-virentes,* labii inferioris *laterales* 2 *paulò latiores divaricatiores obsoletiùs undulatæ, ab imâ mediâ cæteris porrectiore recedentes.* Fil. *exserta, declinato-assurgentia, inæqualia, flavopallentia, subulato-filiformia:* anth. *flavæ, lineari-oblongæ, vibratiles, è minoribus;* pollen *granulosum, granulis oblongis.* Stylus *directione formâ et colore filamentorum, robustior verò atque longior* (4-*uncialis v. ultrà*) *suprà glaber denuò torquendus, apice rubicundus;* stigma *(nunc in* 3 *secedens) continuum villosum.* Germ. *viride globoso-ovatum rotundatè trigonum, loculamentis infernè biseriato-4-spermis, supernè vacuis, angulo intimo obtusiusculo lutescente;* ovula *alba, opaca, obovata, pressione subdeformata, imæ loculamenti parti affixa, subimbricato-adscendentia.* Semina *nobis ignota.*

In a species which has been long observed and has attracted a great deal of attention, we did not expect to find that so remarkable an appendage as the crown of the tube

of the flower remained to be now noticed for the first time. In the detailed descriptions by Solander, Jacquin, and Ventenat, no mention is made of any crown. In an account of it given by ourselves, in a paper on the genus, in the "Journal of Science and the Arts," we have relied, as we there state, solely upon others, not having then had an opportunity of dissecting a flower.

In one of the two uncoloured plates in Mr. Herbert's Appendix, we find, under the title Lycoris *aurea*, a figure intended for the magnified stigma of the present species, but in fact representing a large portion of the upper half of the style as well as stigma, the whole beset with some sort of efflorescence, and termed in the annexed text *stigma circumfimbriatum*. When, however, we recur to the plant itself, this part is found as smooth and as free from any efflorescence as in the rest of the genus Amaryllis; and we are led to suspect that the loose-grained pollen which falls from the anthers is the reality of the phenomenon with which Mr. Herbert has fitted out his genus Lycoris.

Amaryllis *aurea* and *radiata* have proved in general very shy of flowering in our hothouses; owing, according to Mr. Sweet, to their not being properly managed. Duly treated, they will be found to flower as freely as the rest of this natural tribe. In a future article we shall communicate Mr. Sweet's directions for the managing of hothouse bulbs. Of the success of this treatment ample evidence may be obtained at any time in the hothouses under his care at Messrs. Colvill's.

Native of China. Introduced by Dr. Fothergill in 1777. Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

A. The crown of the tube: the six round marks indicating the points of insertion of the stamens.

B. The tube of the corolla cut open on one side to show the crown.

A
B
a
b
c
d
e
f

MACRADENIA lutescens.

Trinidad Macradenia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. IV. Anthera* terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

MACRADENIA. Labellum sessile cucullato-concavum indivisum acuminatum. *Corollæ* petala distincta patula. *Columna* libera, lobis apicis conniventibus. *Massæ pollinis* duæ, exsulcæ. *Brown MSS.*

Macradenia lutescens. *Brown MSS.*

Cor. *sordidè lutea, intùs purpureo-fusco-marmorata.* Labellum *corollâ brevius, ecalcaratum, album, intùs purpureo interruptè lineatum, obovatum, appendice lineari acuto reflexo.* Columna *longitudine ferè labelli, semiteres, suprà sensìm latior lobis lateralibus apicis in cucullum antheram amplexantem conniventibus.* Anthera *è basi paulò gibbosiore intùsque biloculari producta in acumen lato-lineare concavum ipsâ basi aliquotiès longius processum subulatum stigmatis, glandulam, ejusque appendicem involvens.* Massæ pollinis *cuneiformes modicè compressæ, post migrationem apicibus suis acutis affixæ disco apicis dilatati appendicis elongati proscolli.* Brown MSS.

An unobserved species, now first introduced by Mr. Griffin, who received the plant, represented in the annexed plate, from Trinidad. It flowered last December in the hothouse at South Lambeth, and was communicated to Mr. Brown, who has made it the foundation of the present genus, to be placed next to ONCIDIUM, from which it differs by a convolutely concave undivided taper-pointed *label*, a corolla with the *petals* all distinct, a *column* with the two top-lobes converging convolutely (not extended), and by two furrowless or unindented *pollen-masses* (furrowed or indented in ONCIDIUM).

A humble plant (about four or five inches high), with two or three upright lanceolate leaves rather longer than the 5-flowered stem. *Flowers* scentless, about an inch in diameter, subbilabiately stellate. *Bulb* green, oblong, ovate, above ground. So far we have taken from the drawing, having had no opportunity of seeing the plant; what follows is from the Latin of Mr. Brown. *Corolla* dingy yellow, marbled on the inside with brownish purple; *petals* distinct, spreading: *label* sessile, shorter than the petals,

obovate, convolutely concave, entire, taper-pointed with a sharp linear reflex appendage, marked on the inside with broken purple lines. *Column* detached, nearly of the length of the label, semicylindrical, gradually widened upwards with the side lobes of the top converging into a hood that infolds the anther. *Anther* extending from a base which is rather more protuberant and 2-celled within, into a broadly linear concave point several times longer than the base itself and infolding the subulate process of the stigma, the gland, and its appendage. *Pollen-masses* two, furrowless, wedge-shaped, moderately compressed, after they leave the anther fixing themselves by their pointed tips to the disk of the widened summit of the elongated appendage of the *proscollum* (gland of the stigma).

A and B are two views of the flower, slightly magnified. The two other outlines are two views of the column and its parts, very much magnified.

Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly April. 1. 1822.

OLEA capensis.

Blunt-leaved Cape Olive.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JASMINEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 105. *Div. II.* Fructus baccatus.
OLEINÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 522.

OLEA. Cor. monopetala (rarò nulla), laciniis ovatis. *Drupa* baccata. *Arbores, ramulis supernè compressis. Folia opposita, simplicia integra v. serrata. Racemi sæpiùs compositi.* Brown prod. 1. 523.

OBS. PHILLYREAM ab OLEÂ diversam esse tantummodò texturâ putaminis jamdudum statuit cel. Salisburius in *prod.* 13, minùs rectè simul adjiciens LIGUSTRUM, quod ab illis fructû verè baccato longiùs recedit quàm CHIONANTHUS, figurâ laciniarum corollæ solùm distinguenda. *Brown l. c.*

O. *capensis*, foliis ellipticis obtusis rigidis planis, floribus paniculatis. *Willd. enum.* 1. 13; *(in notâ ad calcem pag.)*

Olea capensis. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 11. *Berg. cap.* 1. *Thunb. prod.* 2.

Olea capensis; α; *coriacea. Hort. Kew.* 1. 13. *ed.* 2. 1. 21. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 45. *Vahl enum.* 1. 41; *(exclusâ undique varietate β.* undulatâ, *quæ species distincta.)*

Ligustrum capense sempervirens, folio crasso subrotundo. *Dill. elth.* 193. *t.* 160. *f.* 194.

Arbuscula *est non multùm ramosa, caudice vix digitum minorem post* 10-11 *annos crasso, frequentibus nodis parvis, à ramulis abscedentibus formatis, prædito, recto, cortice subhirsuto, ex fusco nigricante, vestito, punctis lineisque cinereis distincto, sesquicubitalem, post tot annos, altitudinem (undè frutex potiùs quam arbor videtur) non multum superans, in cujus ramis dodrantalibus et pedalibus* folia *conjugata, decussatìm sibi respondentia, nascuntur, oblongo-rotunda, in extremitate subindè sinuata, plerùmque verò sinú illo carente, densa et rigida, medio concava, nunc dilutiùs nunc saturatiùs virentia, subtùs semper pallidiora, glabra venis levidensibus obliquis, infernè minùs, quàm supernè, conspicuis exarata, è quorum alis et in ramorum fastigio Junio et Julio mensibus nascuntur* flores *racematìm digesti, nunc rariores nunc adeo numerosi, ut ab eorum onere racemus pendeat, monopetali breves et vix tubulosi, in quatuor æqualia segmenta divisi, duobus semper,* LIGUSTRI *instar, staminibus, apice didymo croceo terminatis, donati, albi, odorem florum Ligustri vulgaris spirantes.* Calyx *parvus in quatuor lacinias exiguas dividitur.* Dillen. loc. cit.

Our plant belongs to the variety (α) *coriacea* of the OLEA *capensis* of the Species Plantarum of Willdenow; a variety which has been since separated by the same author, in his Enumeratio, from (β) *undulata*, as a distinct species. *Undulata* has been figured and described in the Hortus Schœnbrunnensis of Jacquin.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated in this country at Eltham, by Dr. Sherard before 1730. Blossoms in the greenhouse in autumn and winter.

A thinly-branched shrub, at ten or eleven years old (with us), scarcely a yard high; *stem* hardly of the thickness of the little finger, knottedly scarred by the shedding of the smaller branches; *bark* blackish brown marked with grey lines and dots; *branches* from nine inches to a foot in length. *Leaves* decussately opposite, roundedly oblong, sometimes broadly retuse but generally without any sinus at the end, coriaceous, greyishly green, the green varying from lighter to darker, smooth, obsoletely veined. *Flowers* white, smelling like those of the common Privet, axillary and terminal, disposed in closer looser thyrsiform panicles. *Calyx* small, 4-toothed. *Corolla* of one piece, short, with scarcely any tube, equally 4-cleft. *Anthers* saffron-coloured.

We have trusted to Dillenius for the above description.

The fruit is a small oblong Olive, at no stage, we believe, applicable to the purposes of œconomy, to which the European Olive is applied.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant is kept in the greenhouse.

HOVEA longifolia.

Long-leaved Hovea.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. V.* Corolla irregularis, papilionacea. Legumen uniloculare bivalve.

HOVEA. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 280.

H. *longifolia*, foliis elongato-linearibus: subtùs venosis leguminibusque tomentosis. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 275.

Frutex *erectus, rubigineo-villosus;* rami *sparsi, subverticillato-approximati, simplices, teretes, foliosi.* Fol. *rigentia, laxiùs sparsa, interdùm per paria vel fermè vel omninò opposita, decussato-divaricata modòve deflexa, petiolata, angusta, lineari-elongata,* 2-3-*uncialia? latitudine bilineari? cum acumine obtuso subtùs mucronato, reticulato-venosa, suprà fusco-virentia glaberrima lineâ mediâ depressâ, margine deflexa, subtùs rufescenti-villosa cum costâ prominente:* petiolus *brevis (lineam longus) teres tomentosus.* Flores *inodori, violaceo-albicantes, parvi (*2 *lineas longi), supernè in ramis paniculati;* paniculæ *foliosæ elongatæ;* racemuli *compositi foliosi subtenso folio triplo breviores v. magìs, floribus* 2 *pedicellatis suprà basin pedunculi positis:* pedicelli *teretes patentes villosi,* bracteà *lineari breviore appressâ subtensi, calyce parùm longiores.* Cal. *cinereus, tomentosus, bilabiato-campanulatus, intùs glaber, medio ferè tenùs* 4-*fidus, basi* bracteolis 2 *oppositis auriculatus,* labio superiore *recto lato retuso,* inferiore *trifido segmentis acuminatis, lateralibus parallelis patulis, medio subulato deflexo.* Vexilli lamina *subreniformi-orbiculata, arrecto-reflexa, calyci subæquilonga, emarginato-fissa, albicans radiis violaceis sensìm evanescentibus picta, cum areolâ luteo-virenti ad basin;* unguis *brevis cuneato-attenuatus canaliculatus, viridis:* alæ *rectæ, porrectæ, à latere superiore imbricato-conniventes, oblongæ, obtusæ, pallidiores,* ungue *tenuissimo simplici:* carina *inclusa, duplo ferè brevior, falcato-assurgens, ventricosa, attenuata, obtusa, suprà intensè violacea.* Fil. *monadelphum, medio ferè tenùs* 10-*fidum, per dorsum fissum:* anth. *sordido-lutescentes, erectæ, æquales, lineari-oblongæ,* polline *grumoso.* Germ. *ovato-oblongum, villosum, viride, sessile:* stylus *rostrato-continuus, glaber, adscendens, setaceo-attenuatum:* stigma *apex obtusum subpruinosum.*

We are not aware of any published figure of this species. It was first observed by Mr. Brown in New South Wales, and introduced in 1805. The annexed drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the plant flowers in the greenhouse about March.

An upright reddishly furred shrub; *branches* scattered, nearing each other almost in whorls, simple, round, leafy.

Leaves stiffened, loosely scattered, sometimes in nearly or quite opposite pairs, divaricate or sometimes deflex, petioled, narrow, linearly elongated, 2-3 inches long? about 2 lines broad? with a bluntish end mucronate from beneath, nettedly veined, above darkly green quite smooth with a sunk midrib, underneath reddishly furred, midrib prominent; *petiole* about a line long, round, tomentose. *Flowers* scentless, whitish violet, small (about 2 lines long), in panicles at the upper part of the branches; *panicles* leafy, elongated, *spikelets* compound, leafy, three times shorter than the leaf or more, with a pair of stalked-flowers placed just above the base of the general peduncle: *pedicles* round, spreading, villous, little longer than the calyx, subtended by a linear shorter close-pressed *bracte*. *Calyx* cinereous, tomentose, bilabiately campanulate, smooth on the inside, 4-cleft nearly to the middle, eared at the base by two opposite bracteoles, *upper lip* straight, broad, retuse, *lower* 3-cleft with taper-pointed segments, the two side ones of which spread parallelly, the middle one being deflex and subulate. Lamina of the *vexillum (standard)* reniformly orbicular, upright and reflex, about as long as the calyx, emarginately cleft, whitish, marked with evanescent violet radii, with a small greenish yellow spot at the base, *unguis* short, cuneately tapered, channelled, green; *wings* straight, pointing forwards, mutually lapping at their upper sides, oblong, obtuse, paler; *unguis* very slender, simple: *keel* enclosed, nearly twice shorter, falcately assurgent, ventricose, taper-pointed, obtuse, deep violet at the end. *Filament* monadelphous, 10-cleft nearly to the middle, cleft all the way along the back: *anthers* of a dingy yellow, upright, even, linearly oblong; *pollen* grumous. *Germen* ovately oblong, villous, green, sessile: *style* beakedly continuous with the germen, smooth, ascending, finely tapered: *stigma* an obtuse frosted point.

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AMARYLLIS revoluta. (B.)

Broad-leaved variable Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.*
AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 226.

Div. Bulbispermæ: (an constantèr? vix!). Folia multifaria. Nobis in journ. of science and the arts. 2. 367.

A. *revoluta,* multiflora; foliis lorato-subulatis canaliculato-concavis, floribus pedunculatis erecto-recurvatis, infundibuliformibus: limbo cucullato-connivente suprà recurvo- vel revoluto-patente, obsoletè irregulari, subduplo longiore tubo. *Nobis in journ. of science and the arts.* 2. 367.

Amaryllis revoluta. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 419. *ed.* 2. 2. 227. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 57. *Bauer's sketches in Mus. Banks. Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 915, *et* 917 *in notâ; iterumque in eodem opere* 1178 *(cum tab. à plantâ vegetiore desumptâ.) Infrà fol.* 623.

Amaryllis variabilis. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 4. *t.* 428.

Crinum revolutum. *Herbert append.* 23.

(A.) gracilior; flores plures; folia angustiora. *Infrà fol.* 623.

(B.) robustior; flores plurimi; folia latiora. *In loco præsenti.*

Folia *multifaria, plura ad duodena usque, lorato-attenuata, canaliculata, ecarinata, ecostata;* exteriora *in orbem recumbentia bipedalia v. ultrà latitudine uni-triunciali:* interiora *erectiuscula gradatìm angustiora, acutiùs canaliculata.* Scapus *viridis, cylindraceus, plùs minùs compressus, foliis altior.* Spatha *multiflora, ovato-lanceolata, pedunculis longior.* Flores *suaveolentes, pedunculati, triunciales vel ultrà.* Cor. *infundibuliformis, intùs albida, extùs secundùm medium laciniarum limbi rubicunda, cæterum albicans;* tubus *linearis cylindricus obsoletè trigonus, virescens, plùs minùs flexus vel etiam strictus, subduplo brevior limbo;* limbus *in* faucem *profundam turbinatam connivens, indè recurvatìm vel revolutìm patens, obsoletè irregularis, laciniis elliptico-lanceolatis, interioribus tribus sublatioribus.* Fil. *declinato-assurgentia,* ¼ *vel circà breviora limbo, paulò inæqualia.* Stylus *corollam denuò adæquans:* stigma *parvum, triquetro-capitellatum, apertum.* Germ. *ellipticum, nitidum, exsulcum, etorosum; loculi singuli* ovulis *subtrinis vel pluribus biseriato-annexis, obovato-globosis.* Capsulæ semina *(ex Jacquino) solitaria, loculorum cavitati conformia.*

A species distinguishable at once from AMARYLLIS *longifolia* in every variety we have seen, by the limb of the corolla being longer than the tube. There are other differences, but this is obvious and definite.

Revoluta appears the most variable of its congeners; and we have been induced from that circumstance to ex-

emplify it by the figures of two samples, which seem the extremes of its unadulterated variation. (B), the subject of the present article, is nearly, if not precisely, in the state in which the species has been shown by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, in the 1178th article of Curtis's Botanical Magazine; a figure drawn from a sample in Mr. Woodford's collection at Vauxhall, where the plant was examined and described by ourselves. Mr. Herbert's assertions concerning that figure are wholly erroneous, as a reference to the subject itself will prove to any one who may take the trouble of turning to it. And we repeat, that if the plant Mr. Herbert says he was shown at Mr. Woodford's for the one drawn by Mr. Edwards was really AMARYLLIS *longifolia*, it certainly was not that which Mr. Edwards had drawn and we had described.

Whether (A) is specifically different from (B) or not, is a point we do not take upon ourselves to decide; and can only say, that judging from the intermediate variations we have seen, throughout which the essential difference that distinguishes *revoluta* from *longifolia* has been constantly and unequivocally maintained, we believe them varieties of each other. The delightful fragrance that renders the species one of the most desirable plants for the hothouse, is constant to all the varieties we have noticed.

Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Francis Masson in 1774; but still exceedingly rare in our collections, where we do not remember to have seen a single plant for sale.

The sample for the present drawing was sent to Messrs. Ridgway by Lord Mountnorris, from his collection at Areley Hall in Staffordshire. That of (A), which will be found in the next fasciculus, was sent by H. R. H. Prince Leopold of Cobourg, from the collection at Claremont.

Flowers in the autumn in the hothouse.

CHRYSANTHEMUM indicum; *var.* 14.

Pink Quilled Indian Chrysanthemum.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. III.* Receptaculum nudum. Semen nudum seu non papposum. Flores radiati.
CHRYSANTHEMUM. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 4.

Chrysanthemum indicum. *Character speciei cum synonymis suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 4. *videndus.*
Chrysanthemum indicum. *Sabine in trans. hortic. soc.* 4. 326—354. *tables* 12. 13. 14.
Quilled pink Chrysanthemum. *Id. loc. cit.* 350.

"Since the publication of the variety δ *(superbum)* of this popular species (see back, vol. 6. fol. 455), many others have been added to our collections. The present is one of the latest importations from China, and, in regard to the blossom, certainly one of the finest; but then this is produced late in the season and rather sparingly, which may be considered as a drawback on the value of the plant."

"Introduced by the Horticultural Society in August 1819, and flowered in their garden the following year. Mr. Sabine has noticed it in a paper published in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, where he enumerates and describes all the then known Chinese CHRYSANTHEMUMS. The society, desirous that so fine a plant should be as speedily and generally distributed among the public as possible, have presented suckers and cuttings to the principal nurserymen in the neighbourhood of London, as well as to most of the collectors of curious plants within reach."

"The drawing was taken from a sample exhibited at a meeting of the society in December last by Mr. Wells, and came from his garden at Redleaf, near Tunbridge."

"The present variety is remarkable for the incurved form of its florets, which shorten regularly and gradually towards the centre, forming a brilliantly pink full flower of about four inches in diameter."

" In a former article (455) the then imported varieties were enumerated, and were twelve in number; ten more are now to be added, all of which have been procured from China by the Horticultural Society; two in 1819, the rest in 1820."

" 1. Purple. *Curtis's magaz.* 327.
2. Changeable white. *Curtis's magaz.* 2042.
3. Quilled white. *Above, fol.* 4.
4. Superb white. *Above, fol.* 455.
5. Tasselled white.
6. Quilled yellow.
7. Sulphur yellow.
8. Golden yellow. *Above, fol.* 4.
9. Large lilac.
10. Rose or pink.
11. Buff or orange.
12. Spanish brown.
13. Quilled flamed yellow. *Trans. hort. soc.* 4. *tab.* 14.
14. Quilled pink. *In the present article.*
15. Early crimson.
16. Large quilled orange.
17. Expanded light purple.
18. Quilled light purple.
19. Curled lilac.
20. Superb clustered yellow.
21. Semidouble quilled pink.
22. Semidouble quilled white."

Sabine MSS.

A

FLEMINGIA strobilifera.

Beech-leaved Flemingia.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. ***Jussieu gen.*** 345 ***Div. V.*** Corolla irregularis papilionacea. Stamina decem diadelpha. Legumen uniloculare bivalve. ***Frutices aut herbæ; folia simplicia aut ternata aut rariùs digitata; stipulæ nunc subnullæ, nunc conspicuæ imo petiolo adnatæ aut ab eodem distinctæ.***

FLEMINGIA. ***Cal.*** 5-fidus. ***Vexillum*** striatum. ***Legumen*** sessile, ovale, turgidum, bivalve, dispermum. ***Semina*** sphærica. ***Roxb. corom.*** 3. ***ined. in Hort. Kew. ed.*** 2. 4. 349.

F. ***strobilifera***, foliis simplicibus, spicis strobiliformibus: bracteis cucullatis foliaceis reticulatis. ***Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.*** 2. 4. 350.

Zornia strobilifera. ***Persoon syn.*** 2. 319.

Hedysarum strobiliferum. ***Linn. zeyl.*** 287. ***tab.*** 3. ***Burm. ind.*** 103. ***Willd. sp. pl.*** 3. 1176. ***Roxb. corom.*** 3. ***(ined.).***

Onobrychis indiæ orientalis, fagi foliis alternis, siliculis spicâ longâ dispositis. ***Raj. suppl.*** 234.

Carpinus zeylanica siliquosa. ***Burm. zeyl.*** 54.

Frutex *majusculus, totus præter corollam supernè globulis excretis minutis (resinosis?) ex albo rufescentibus granulatus:* caudex *brevis:* rami *multiplices, virgati, rubigineo-villosi, obsoletè et rotundatè angulosi.* Fol. *subdeflexa, subovato-oblonga acumine brevi, basi cordata, villosa, nervis plurimis parallelis rectis lineata, reticulato-venosa, subrugosa,* 3-5-*uncialia latitudine* ½ *minore v. circa, interdùm obsoletè repanda, nervis subtus hirsutioribus:* petioli *adscendentes, folio pluriès breviores, villosi, stricti, subteretes suprà planiusculi, articulo flexili tumidiore hirsutiore utrinque terminati:* stipulæ 2, *liberæ, erectæ, appressæ, lineari-subulatæ, hirsutæ, caducæ.* Racemi *compositi, axillares (breviores folio?), imbricato-foliosi, patentissimi, ex fasciculis alternis bracteâ foliaceâ separatìm conclusis;* rachis *elastica teres villosa flexuosa;* bracteæ *foliaceæ, membranaceæ, oblato-cordatæ v. reniformi-rotundatæ, conduplicatæ, reticulatæ, villosæ, persistentes petiolulo brevissimo;* fasciculi *ex* pedunculis *subbinis erectis villosis teretibus* 1-2-3-4-*floris, squamulis nonnullis vagis acuminatis hirsutis infernè bracteatis.* Flores *chloroleuci, lineas duas paulò excedentes.* Cal. *membranaceus, viridi-pallens, hirsutus, ultra medium* 5-*divisus, subbilabiato-campanulatus, segmentis adscendentibus conformibus lineari-acuminatis æqualibus cuspidatis nervo saturatè virente carinatis, imo uno carinam subtendente:* tubus *brevissimus.* Cor. *vix longior calyce;* vex. *reniformi-oblatum, reflexum, venoso-striatum, emarginatum, imo disco radiis paucis rubris pictum, basi utrinque auriculato-lobulatum; ungue ovato brevissimo:* alæ *estriatæ, pallidæ, breviores, oblongæ, obtusæ, ab acie interiori collateruli-approximatæ, crure altero unguis tenuissimo, altero obsoleto:* carina *alis supposita plurimùmque longior pallidè virescens obtusa subventricosa ex petalis supernè pro certo spatio unitis cæterum liberis.* Fil^{a}. *diadelpha: anthæ. didymæ, subrotundæ, ochroleucæ;* pollen *albidum granulosum granulis sphæricis.* Germ. *subpedicellatum, ellipticum, compressum, sericeo-hirsutum, dispermum, ovulis reniformibus;* stylus *pluriès longior filiformis (subfusiformis), assurgens;* stigma *capitatum, pruinosum, pallens.*

A genus detached from HEDYSARUM by Dr. Roxburgh; and principally distinguished by a sessile oval bloated two-seeded pod. The present species has been referred to it by Mr. Brown in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis; though the Doctor continued it in HEDYSARUM. It forms a largish short-stemmed shrub, belonging to various parts of the East Indies. Introduced by Mr. Lambert in 1787, and is still cultivated in the collection at Boyton. The drawing was taken from a plant in the hothouse at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road.

Branches numerous, rodded, villous, and covered, like the rest of the plant, except the corolla, by minute resinous? granular globules, at first white, lastly red. *Leaves* somewhat deflex, subovately oblong with a short point, nerves parallel, straight, many, hairy underneath; base cordate, 3-5 inches long and about $\frac{1}{3}$ narrower: *petiole* several times shorter than the leaf, villous, straight, ascending, with a thickened flexile joint at each end: *stipules* caducous. *Racemes* compound; *racemules* enclosed in large leafy imbricated bractes. *Flowers* dull greenish dirty white, small. *Corolla* not much longer than the calyx: *standard* broad, reflex, streaked. *Wings* shorter than the vexillum, narrow. *Keel* longer than the wings, the two petals running into one towards the upper part of the under side. *Stamens* diadelphous. *Germen* pedicled, elliptical, flattened, shaggy, two-seeded; ovules kidney-shaped. *Style* several times longer, slender, from a thicker middle tapering towards each end. *Stigma* headed, pale.

ANGRÆCUM maculatum.

Spotted-leaved Angræcum.

GYNANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV. Anthera* terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

ANGRÆCUM. (Aubert du Petit Thouars in nouv. bullet. de scien. par la soc. philom. 1. 518.) *Flores* supinati. *Perianthium (cor.* nob.) irregulare connivens. *Laciniæ (petala* nob.) subæquales, 3 superiores galeatæ. *Labellum* dependens, calcaratum, trilobum, lobis lateralibus minoribus adscendentibus. *Columna* libera, aptera, elongata, glabra. *Anthera* terminalis, opercularis, semibilocularis, decidua. *Massæ pollinis* 2, integræ. *Stig.* concavum, transversum. *Herbæ in truncis arborum parasiticæ. Folia plana.* Lindley collect. 15.

A. *maculatum* foliis lanceolatis maculatis planis integerrimis. *Lind. loc. cit.*

Bulbi *obscuro-virides, glauciusculi, ad collum pallidiores, squamis marcescentibus primùm vestiti.* Fol. *carnosa, plana, enervia, integerrima, maculis confluentibus inquinata.* Scapus *foliorum longitudine, teres, glaber, pallens, viridis,* bracteis *paucis scariosis.* Racemus *pauciflorus quaquaversus.* Flores *parvi, resupinati, galeati.* Laciniæ (petala) *subæquales;* exteriores *lineari-oblongæ, apice rotundatæ, inferioribus margine inferiore in lobo pallidiore dilatato;* interiores *paulò latiores, pallidè rosaceæ, margine imbricantes, super columnam fornicatæ.* Labellum *planum, oblongum, calcaratum, 3-partitum, lobis lateralibus intùs sanguineo-venosis, erectis; intermedio emarginato; disco bilamellato, sanguineo, axe et apice flavidis.* Columna *labello dimidio brevior, anticè plana, sursùm dilatatâ.* Anth. *terminalis, decidua, bilocularis loculis discretis, in apice aliquantisper excavato columnæ insidens.* Massæ pollinis 2, *glandulâ nullâ.* Stig. *viscidum transversum excavatum.* Ovar. (germ.) *pedicellatum, contortum.* Lind. l. c.

Having missed the opportunity of inspecting the inflorescence of the present plant, we trust to the work above cited for its description. The species is there attributed to a genus formed by M. Aubert du Petit Thouars for the reception of a considerable orchideous group belonging to the islands that lie off the shores of Southern Africa. The genus however is one with which we suspect the species before us, a native of the Brazils, will not be found to combine so naturally as is requisite in a well-assorted group.

The drawing was taken from a plant in the hothouse of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Bulbs dark green, slightly glaucous, paler at the neck, shrouded at first by scales which wither away. *Leaves* fleshy, flat, without nerves, entire, marked with deeper spots that run into one another. *Scape* the length of the leaves, round, smooth, pale, green, furnished with a few scariose *bractes*. *Raceme* few-flowered, scattered. *Flowers* small, reversed, casqued, irregular. *Petals* nearly equal, converging; *outer* linearly oblong, rounded at the end, the lower ones of which have their lower edge widened into a paler lobe; *inner* but little wider, pale pink, lapping at the edge, forming a vault over the column. *Label* dependent, flat, oblong, spurred, 3-parted, with smaller side-lobes veined with crimson and upright; the middle one notched at the end; disk bilamellated, crimson, reddish-yellow at the axis and top. *Column* detached, half the length of the label, smooth, flat in front, widened upwards. *Anther* terminal, lid-fashioned, half two-celled, with the cells disjoined from each other, placed upon the slightly hollowed apex of the column, deciduous. *Pollen-masses* 2, entire. *Stigma* concave, transverse, viscid. *Germen* pedicled, twisted.

NOTE.

The following corrections should be made in the article MACRADENIA *lutescens* of the last fasciculus.

Fol. 612. l. 9. pro "*Corollæ* petala" lege "*Petala*."
l. 18. pro "*glandulam*" lege "*proscollam*."
l. 20. pro "proscolli" lege "proscollæ."
l. 27. dele the words "a corolla with the petals all distinct." And last line overleaf for "*proscollum*" read "*proscolla*."

In the article CANNA *iridiflora*, fol. 609 of the preceding fasciculus, line 11. expunge the letters "*t.* 1. *fig.* 2." which were added by mistake in transcribing the synonym.

ARBUTUS hybrida.

Mule Strawberry-tree.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ERICEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 159. *Div. I.* Germen superum.
ARBUTUS. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 113.

A. *hybrida*, cortice deciduo, germine subdepili.
Arbutus *andrachnoides*, foliis oblongis acutis serrulatis glabris pedunculis pubescentibus, calyce glabro. *Link enum. hort. berol. alt.* 1. 395.

Valdè affinis ARBUTO Andrachnei, *at variis notis diversa.* Cortex *ut in illâ secedit.* Folia *semper serrulata, multò magis acutata, nec obtusa.* Panicula *terminalis seu* racemus *compositus, pedunculis et pedicellis pilis brevibus versus extremitates densis, nec longis glandulosis.* Calyx *brevis glaber nec ciliatus.* Corolla 4-5-*linearis, alba.* Link loc. cit.

A very handsome shrub, and pretty common in the nurseries about London; from whence it probably found its way to Berlin, where it has been taken for a distinct species by Professor Link in the work we have cited. Ourselves, we have scarcely a doubt of its hybrid descent from ARBUTUS *Unedo* and ARBUTUS *Andrachne*; seeing the resemblance to each so equally distributed throughout the whole plant; where we can find no one point which, in our apprehension, is decidedly different from both of them, and consequently no specific distinction that holds good in regard to each. It is this equally proportioned resemblance of our plant to the two species we have mentioned, and the want of any single mark distinct from each of them, that induces in us the persuasion of its mule origin. The flowers and foliage are much handsomer than in either *Unedo* or *Andrachne*. It has the deciduous bark of the latter, and the nearly furless germen of the former; and there is no one mark but belongs to one or other of these species, or is compounded of one of each species; or in other words there is no specific difference in respect to those two species.

The drawing was taken by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. in the King's Road, Fulham; where it flowers very early in the spring. The bloom is ornamental and smells like honey.

CAMPANULA glomerata; β *dahurica.*

The clustered Bell-flower of Dauria.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CAMPANULACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 163. *Div. I.* Antheræ distinctæ.

CAMPANULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 559. *Sect. I.* Corolla monopetala regularis. Antheræ liberæ.

CAMPANULA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 56.

Div. Foliis scabris.

C. *glomerata*, caule angulato simplici glabriusculo, foliis scabris oblongo-lanceolatis cordatis sessilibus, capitulo glomerato. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 903.

Campanula glomerata. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 235. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. *Engl. bot.* 90. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 349.

Campanula caule simplici, aspera, foliis amplexicaulibus, floribus capitatis. *Hall. helv. n.* 685.

Trachelium alpinum, floribus conglomeratis, foliis asarinæ rigidis et hirsutis. *Herm. par.* 235. *t.* 235.

Rapunculus sylvaticus cæruleus, umbellatus. *Trag. ic.* 8. *n.* 2. *et Barrel. ic.* 523. *n.* 111.

(β) *dahurica:* flore speciosiore. *Fischer; (ipso dictitante.)*

Campanula cephalotes. *Fischer; (ipso monente.)*

Campanula speciosa. *Hornem. hort. hafn.* 2. 957; *(in addend.). Rœmer et Schultes syst. veg.* 5. 126. *Link enum. hort. berol. alt.* 1. 215; *(nec Ramond, quæ est* CAMPANULA longifolia. *Lapeyr. flor. pyren. et Persoon syn.* 1. 192; *monente cel. Fischer).*

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the seed from which the plant was raised had been obtained from the Berlin garden, but originally came from the Gorenki garden at Moscow. Dr. Fischer, who is at present on a visit to this country from Moscow, assures us, that our plant is his CAMPANULA *cephalotes*, as well as the *speciosa* of the authors we have quoted; but that he has since convinced himself, by the inspection of numerous varieties of CAMPANULA *glomerata*, in various regions of Europe, that it ought not to be separated from that species, from which it differs only in the greater beauty of the flowers. We ourselves had intended to have published it by the title *speciosa*, under which it has already appeared, but we yield our opinion with implicit confidence to the authority of the able botanist we have mentioned, who besides has had much better opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the subject than we have had.

The present variety is a hardy perennial and native of Dauria, a district of Siberia, not unfrequently confounded by the German botanists with Tauria (the Crimea). The variety (α) is found in our own country, as well as many other European countries.

IPOMŒA Jalapa; β *rosea.*

Mexican or true Jalap.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. *Jussieu gen.* 132. *Div. I.* Stylus unicus.
CONVOLVULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 481. *Sect. I.* Germen unicum.
IPOMŒA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 9.

I. *Jalapa,* pubescens; foliis cordatis integris lobatisque plicato-rugosis subtùs subtomentosis, pedunculis 1-3-floris, foliolis calycis ovalibus muticis, corollis campanulatis, seminibus prolixè lanuginosis, radice crassissimo. *Pursh amer. sept.* 1. 146.

(α) *macrorhiza:* limbo floris albido; foliis sæpiùs lobatis.

Ipomœa Jalapa. *Nobis suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 342; *et ad calcem appendicis ejusdem voluminis.*

Ipomœa macrorhiza. *Michaux bor.-amer.* 1. 141.

Convolvulus Jalapa. *Desfont. in annales du muséum d'hist. nat.* 2. 126. *tabb.* 40, 41.

Convolvulus macrorhizus. *Elliot sket.* 1. 252. *Nuttall gen.* 1. 123. *n.* 13.

(β) *Jalapa:* flore roseo; foliis sæpiùs integris.

Convolvulus Jalapa. *Linn. mant.* 42. *Ejusd. mat. med.* 60. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 211. *ed.* 2. 1. 332. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 860. *Curtis's magaz.* 1572.

Convolvulus foliis variis, pedunculis unifloris, radice tuberosa. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 31.

Bryonia mechoacanna nigricans. *Bauh. pin.* 298.

DESCR. *Vide suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 342.

A comparison of our plant with the original sample from Kew garden, deposited in the Banksian Herbarium, leaves us no doubt as to the identity of the present variety with the CONVOLVULUS *Jalapa* of the Hortus Kewensis; and this sample was known to the learned editors of that work to be the same with the plant brought by Dr. Houstoun from Mexico, and communicated as the true Jalap to Miller, by whom it was cultivated in the Chelsea Physic Garden.

The medicine consists of dried slices of the tuberous root reduced to powder; and is principally collected and prepared for exportation at Xalapa, a provincial town in Mexico, of the name of which "Jalap" is a corruption.

In regard to the Carolinian and Georgian plant published in the fourth volume of this work (fol. 342) as the variety

(α) of this species, which it has been deemed on all hands to be; here we confess that we entertain some doubt of the specific identity of the two, and suspect that they may be truly distinct. At all events it is known by experiment that the root of α does not contain any of the resin in which the active powers of the root of the true Jalap (β) reside; or at least that it contains it in so small a proportion, that it does not prevent its being used as an article of food. (See the last note in the Appendix to Volume IV of this Register.)

In α the corolla is nearly white, and the leaves generally lobed; in β the corolla is rose-coloured, and the leaves undivided.

We have disposed the synonyms peculiar to each variety under their separate heads, so that α and β may be divided into species without confusion.

It was introduced before 1733 by Dr. Houstoun; and lately by Mr. Lambert, who received the seed from Mexico.

The drawing was taken last autumn from a plant which flowered in the stove at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road.

We refer to volume 4. fol. 342. of this work for the description and further account of the species; as well as to the note at the end of the Appendix of the same volume.

Old roots of the Carolinian and Georgian plant (α) have been known to weigh from 40 to 50 pounds. The flesh is white and insipid.

It is possible that α and β may be naturally of one species; and that a variation produced solely by the difference of soil and cultivation in the different abodes of the two, may be the cause of the formation of the greater or less proportion of the resin essential to the medicinal effects of their roots. That change of climate and soil do vary the qualities of plants is known to every one.

(α) will grow very well out of doors if planted in a warm border against a wall: (β) requires to be kept constantly in the stove.

PSIDIUM cattleianum.

Purple-fruited Guava.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MYRTI (MYRTACEÆ). *Jussieu gen.* 322. *Div. I.* Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. *Folia plerùmque opposita et punctata.*

PSIDIUM. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Pet^{a}.* 5. *Stam^{a}.* per totam tubi calycis parietem inordinatìm inserta. *Germ.* 3-loculare; loculis placentâ septiformi ad marginem fissâ, utrinque inflexâ, bipartitis. *Ovula* plurima, horizontalia, margini placentæ inserta. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* calyce coronata, polysperma. *Testa* ossea. *Embryo* hippocrepicus; cotyledonibus quàm radicula multotiès brevioribus. *Arbores (utriusque Indiæ, præsertìm inter Tropicos). Flores axillares. Fructus magni, edules.* Lindley collect. 16.

P. ***cattleianum,*** ramis teretibus, foliis obovatis petiolatis coriaceis glaberrimis, floribus solitariis. ***Lindley loc. cit.***

Psidium cattleianum. ***Sabine in trans. hortic. soc.* 4. 316. *tab.* 11.**

Arbuscula *foliosa, ramosa, compacta.* Rami *teretes.* Fol. *opposita, petiolata, obovata, coriacea, glaberrima, atro-viridia; juniora venosa; adulta subavenia.* Cal. *æstivatione 5-dentatus, crassus, pyriformis; expansus in lacinias 5 lacerus; inter lacinias* petala 5, *citò decidua, vìx unguiculata, gerens; et per superficiem integram usque ad germinis verticem staminifer.* Stam^{a}. *æstivatione inflexa.* Anth^{æ}. *oblongæ, incumbentes, utrinque emarginatæ, loculis discretis.* Germ. 3-*loc.*; *loculis placentâ dissepimenti instar, ad marginem bifurcâ, utrinque reflexâ, bipartitis.* Ovula *indefinita, disticha, ob placentam reflexam versùs axin versa.* Stylus *filiformis.* Stig^{a}. *capitatum.* Bacca *subrotunda, Pyri minoris magnitudine, atro-purpurea, cortice tenui undique foveolis impressâ, sepalis 5 conniventibus coronata; intùs carne tenero, pallido, pulposo, acido-dulci repleta, placentæ vestigiis venis firmioribus ostensis.* Hilum *infra extremitatem angustiorem, per substantiam testæ canaliculatum, funiculum elongatum arillo (?) adhærentem promens.* Embryotega *pars testæ cuneoliformis inter hilum et extremitatem proximam à testâ è radiculæ regione facilè separabilis.* Testa *ossea, fragilis.* Membrana *interior alba, pellucida, tenuissima.* Chalaza *fungosa, brunnea, in extremitate embryonis hilo proximâ.* Embryo *teres, hippocrepicus, in substantiâ testæ.* Radicula *ferè totum corpus embryonis formans, extremitate inferiore embryotegâ appressâ*; Cotelydones 2, *minimæ, hilo proximæ, parte contortæ exteriore minore.* Lindley loc. cit.

A small handsome tree; introduced from China about 1818 by Messrs. Barr and Brookes, of Ball's Pond, Newington. It flowers freely in the conservatory, and is said to produce two crops of fruit within the year.

"As a species (we quote from Mr. Lindley) it stands "very distinct, having little more than generic affinity with

" any of the recorded species of Guava. The excellent " flavour of its fruit, which is very like that of strawber- " ries and cream, is far superior to either P. *pyriferum*, *po-* " *miferum*, or *polycarpon*."

Mr. Sabine describes the fruit (the common size of which is seen in the annexed plate) as having a skin much of the consistence of that of a ripe fig, but thinner; the interior a soft fleshy pulp, reddish purple next the skin, but becoming paler towards the middle, and at the centre quite white. He adds, that it is juicy, of a consistence much like that of a strawberry, to which it bears some resemblance in flavour; and though he does not think it equal in quality, it may however, he says, be liked by some people, being sweet with an agreeable acid.

" *Tree* small, leafy, branching, compact; *branches* round: *leaves* petioled, obovate, coriaceous, quite smooth, dark green; veins conspicuous in the young leaf, are nearly obsolete in the old. *Flowers* solitary, axillary. *Calyx* (before expansion) 5-toothed, thick, pearshaped; (after expansion) torn into 5 segments, beset with stamens over the whole interior surface to even with the top of the germen: *petals* 5, borne between the calycine segments, with scarcely any unguis, caducous. *Stamens* (unexpanded) bent inwards: *anthers* oblong, balancing, notched at both ends, with detached cells. *Germen* 3-celled; *cells* two-parted, with a receptacle of the seed resembling a partition, and forked at the edge and reflexed at both sides: *ovules* indefinitely numerous, in two rows, from the receptacle being reflexed turned towards the axis of the fruit. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* headed. *Berry* nearly round, the size of a small Pear, claret-coloured, with a thin finely pitted rind, crowned with the 5 permanent segments of the calyx, filled with a tender pale pulpy aigredoux flesh, in which the traces of the receptacle are discoverable by the greater firmness of the veins."

The well-known Guava Jelly is the produce of a species belonging to this genus, which is properly West Indian.

The present figure was drawn from a plant in Mr. Catley's Conservatory at Barnet.

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M. Hart del.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1822

AMARYLLIS revoluta. A.

Narrow-leaved variable Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.*
AMARYLLIS. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 226.

Div. Bulbispermæ: (an constanter? vix!). *Folia multifaria.* Nobis in journ. of scien. and the arts. 2. 367.
Amaryllis revoluta. *Vide suprà fol.* 615.
(A.) gracilior; flores plures; folia angustiora.
(B.) robustior; flores plurimi; folia latiora. *Suprà fol.* 615.
DESCR. *Vide suprà fol.* 615.

An account of this species has been given under the article of the variety B, in the fasciculus of the preceding month (fol. 615), to which we now refer. The plant of the present drawing was given to H. R. H. Prince Leopold of Cobourg by Mr. Burchell, who obtained the bulb during his travels in Southern Africa. It flowered in the collection at Claremont, from whence we received the sample.

Having given the enumerations of BRUNSVIGIA and STRUMARIA in the articles 192 and 440 of this work, we shall here subjoin those of STERNEBERGIA, CYRTANTHUS, AMARYLLIS, PANCRATIUM, and CRINUM, all belonging to the same section of Mr. Brown's *Amaryllideæ*, of which a synopsis has been already offered in article 546.

N. B. The abbreviation "*Nob. J. S. A.*" which occurs so repeatedly in the following enumerations, refers to three papers we contributed in the II and III volumes of the "Journal of Science and of the Arts," upon the genera AMARYLLIS, PANCRATIUM, and CRINUM, where synonymies and descriptions of the different species are to be found.

Sternebergiæ, Cyrtanthi, Amaryllidis, Pancratii et Crini Enumerationes.

STERNEBERGIA. *Suprà fol.* 546, *in synop. gen. amar.*

colchiciflora. *Kitaib. ed Waldst. ic. pl. rar. hung.* 2. *t.* 157. *Marsch. Bieb. taur. cauc.* 1. 261. Amaryllis colchiciflora. *Nobis J. S. A.* 2. 345.

clusiana. *Nobis.* Amaryllis clusiana. *Nobis J. S. A.* 2. 346. Narcissus persicus. *Clus. hist.* 1. 163. *cum ic.*

exigua. *Nobis.* Amaryllis exigua. *Schousboe maroc.* 1. 160. *Nobis J. S. A.* 2. 346.

citrina. *Nobis.* Amaryllis citrina. *Flora græc. t.* 311; *(ined.) Nobis J. S. A.* 2. 346.

lutea. *Nobis.* Amaryllis lutea. *Curtis's magaz.* 290. *Nobis J. S. A.* 2. 346.

CYRTANTHUS. *Suprà fol.* 546, *in synop. gen. amar.*

uniflorus. *Nob. Suprà fol.* 168; *(ab* Amaryllide Pumilione *distinctissima, uti patet non tantùm ex utriusque descriptione; sed etiàm ex exemplaribus archetypis in Herb. Banks. videndis).*

angustifolius. *Curtis's magaz.* 271.

odorus. *Nob. suprà fol.* 503.

collinus. *Nob. suprà fol.* 162.

spiralis. *Nob. suprà fol.* 167. Cyrtanthus ventricosus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 49. C. angustifolius. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 76; *(quoad figuram scapi cum flore; at figura bulbi cum flore aliò pertinet).*

obliquus. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 414. *ed.* 2. 2. 222. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 75. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 1133. Amaryllis Umbrella. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 15.

AMARYLLIS. *Suprà fol.* 546, *in synop. gen. amar.*

Div. I. Uni-v. subuniflorœ. Corollæ tubus nudus. Folia bifaria. Nob. J. S. A.

chloroleuca. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 347; *cum icone.*

Pumilio. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 223. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 348; *(exemplar archetypum in herb. Banks.)*

pudica. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 348; *cum tab. (species fide Dom. Salisbury pendens.)*

tubispatha. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 10. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1586; *et in J. S. A.* 2. 348.

Atamasco. *Curtis's magaz.* 239. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 348.

Div. II. Subuniflorœ. Corollæ tubus coronatus. Folia bifaria. Nob. J. S. A.

minima. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 221. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 350.

nervosa. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 221. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 350.

tubiflora. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 10. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 351. Lilio-Narcissus croceus monanthos. *Feuillée peruv.* 3. 29. *t.* 20.

flammea. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. peruv. t.* 286. *fig. b. Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 351.

peruviana. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 351. Amaryllis aurea. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 286. *fig.* a; *(non aliorum).*
maculata. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 10. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 352.
formosissima. *Curtis's magaz.* 47. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 352.

Div. III. Bi-multifloræ. Corollæ tubus coronatus. Folia bifaria. Nob. *J. S. A.*
aulica. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 353; *et suprà fol.* 444.
psittacina. *Nob. suprà fol.* 199.
calyptrata. *Nob. suprà fol.* 164: *et J. S. A.* 2. 353.
chilensis. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 11: *(amandato Feuillæi synonimo ad* flammeam.) *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 354.
equestris. *Curtis's magaz.* 305. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 354. (β.) major. *Nob. suprà fol.* 234.
miniata. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. per.* 3. 57. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 355.
Reginæ. *Curtis's magaz.* 453. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 355.
advena. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1125. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 356.
aurea. *Curtis's magaz.* 409. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 362; *et suprà fol.* 611.
bicolor. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. per.* 3. 57. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 356.

Div. IV. Bi-multifloræ. Corollæ tubus nudus. Folia bifaria. Nob. *J. S. A.*
solandriflora. *Lindley collect. bot. t.* 11.
reticulata. *Curtis's magaz.* 657. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 357. (β.) striata. *Nob. suprà fol.* 352.
acuminata. *Nob. suprà fol.* 534.
crocata. *Nob. suprà fol.* 38. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 357.
fulgida. *Nob. suprà fol.* 226. Amaryllis miniata. *Curtis's magaz.* 1943; *(non aliorum.)*
rutila. *Nob. suprà fol.* 23. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 358.
blanda. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1450. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 358.
Belladonna. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 2. 54. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 733. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 359. (β.) pallida. *Redouté liliac.* 479.
vittata. *Curtis's magaz.* 129. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 360.
purpurea. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 417. *ed.* 2. 2. 224. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1430. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 360. (β.) minor. *Nob. suprà fol.* 552.
coranica. *Nob. suprà fol.* 139. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 361.

Div. V. Bulbispermæ (sæpiùs?). Corolla radiato-partita; semiformis (sæpiùs?). Folia bifaria. Nob. *J. S. A.*
curvifolia. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 64. Amaryllis humilis β. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1089; *(non verò quoad α.)* Amaryllis corusca. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1430; *in notâ vers. fol. Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 363. (α) flore coccineo. (β) flore miniato.
sarniensis. (α). *Curtis's magaz.* 294. (β). *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 66. (γ). Amaryllis venusta. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1090. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 363.
radiata. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 16. *Nob. suprà fol.* 596. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 364.
undulata. *Curtis's magaz.* 369. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 364.
humilis. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 69. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 726. *Nob.* 2. 365.
flexuosa. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 67. *Nob. suprà fol.* 172. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 365.
laticoma. *Nob. suprà fol.* 497; *et in append. ejusd. vol.*

Div. VI. Bulbispermæ: (anne constanter? Vix!) Folia multifaria. Nob. J. S. A.

australasica.	*Nob. suprà fol.* 426.
longifolia.	(α) minor. *Nob. suprà fol.* 546. (β) major. *L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 13. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 661. (γ) maxima. *Nob. suprà fol.* 303.
revoluta.	*L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 4. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 915 *et* 917 *in notâ; necnon* 1178 *cum tab. ab exemplari vegetiore desumpta. Nob. suprà* 615, *et in loco præsenti. Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 367. A. variabilis. *Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 428.
zeylanica.	*L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 13. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 367. Amaryllis ornata. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1171.
ornata.	*Hort. Kew.* 1. 418. *ed.* 2. 2. 226. (α). *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1253. (β) *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 368. (γ) *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 368.
gigantea.	*Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 226. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 368. Amaryllis ornata. (β). *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 923*.
insignis.	*Nob. suprà fol.* 579. Amaryllis latifolia. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 114. Crinum latifolium. *Roxburgh MSS. (non aliorum).*
latifolia.	*L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 14. *Nob. J. S. A.* 2. 369.
moluccana.	*Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 109; *in obs.* Crinum moluccanum. *Roxburgh MSS. Herbert in Curtis's magaz.* 2292.

CRINUM. *Suprà fol.* 546, *in synop. gen. amar.*

Div. I. Umbella sessilis v. subsessilis. Nob. J. S. A.

americanum.	*L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 8. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1034. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 104.
erubescens.	*Hort. Kew.* 1. 413. *ed.* 2. 2. 221. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1232. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 104.
Commelini.	*Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 202. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 105.
defixum.	*Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 105. C. asiaticum. *Roxb. MSS.* Belutta-pola-taly. *Rheede hort. malab.* 11. *t.* 38.
ensifolium.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 106.
amœnum.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 106.
sumatranum.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 107.
longifolium.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 107.
cruentum.	*Nob. suprà fol.* 171. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 108.
angustifolium.	*Brown prod. nov. holl.* 1. 297. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 109.
venosum.	*Brown prod. nov. holl.* 1. 297. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 109.

Div. II. Umbella pedunculata. Nob. J. S. A.

asiaticum.	*L'Hérit. sert. angl.* 8. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1073; *(excluso synon. Rheedæi, Burm., et Milleri.) Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 110. C. toxicarium. *Roxburgh MSS.* C. americanum. *Redouté liliac.* 332.
lorifolium.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 110.
bracteatum.	*Jacq. hort. schœnb. t.* 495. *Nob. suprà fol.* 179. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 112. Crinum brevifolium. *Roxburgh MSS.* Crinum asiaticum. *Redouté liliac.* 348; *(non aliorum.)*
canaliculatum.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 112.
pedunculatum.	*Brown prod. nov. holl.* 1. 297. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 113; *et suprà* 1. *fol.* 52.
amabile.	*Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1605. *tabb. A. B. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 111. Crinum superbum. *Roxburgh MSS.*
augustum.	*Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 113.

PANCRATIUM. *Suprà fol. 546, in synop. gen. amar.*

Div. I. Flores petiolati v. subsessiles: limbus radiatus: coronæ crenæ senæ staminiferæ. Nob. J. S. A.

zeylanicum. *Lin. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 417. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 317. *Nob. suprà fol.* 479.

longiflorum. *Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 317.

verecundum. *Hort. Kew. (ed. prior; in posteriore omissum.)* 1. 412. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 317. *Nob. suprà fol.* 413.

maritimum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 418. *Nob. suprà fol.* 161. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 318.

carolinianum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 418. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 319. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 4.

canariense. *Nob. suprà fol.* 174. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 320.

illyricum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 418. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 718. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 320.

parviflorum. *Redouté liliac.* 8. 471. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 321.

amboinense. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 419. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1419. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 322.

ringens. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 283. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 328.

Amancaes. *Nob. suprà fol.* 600. *A. B. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 323.

calathinum. *Redouté liliac.* 353. *Nob. suprà fol.* 215. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 324.

nutans. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 324. P. calathinum. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1561; *(non verò Redoutæi.)*

Div. II. Flores sessiles v. subsessiles. Limbus radiatus. Coronæ dentes sex staminiferi. Nob. J. S. A.

undulatum. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 222. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 325 *(excl. exempl. Herbarii Banksiani, speciei insequenti pertinente).*

guianense. *Nob. suprà fol.* 265.

littorale. *Jacq. hort. vind.* 3. *t.* 75. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 326. P. distichum. *Curtis's magaz.* 1879.

Dryandri. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 326. P. littorale. *β. Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 825. *Redouté liliac.* 154.

angustum. *Nob. suprà fol.* 221. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 327.

rotatum. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 827 *et* 1082. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 327. P. disciforme. *Redouté liliac.* 155.

mexicanum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 418. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 328; *tab.* 3. *fig.* 2.

caribæum. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 418. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 826; *et in notâ fol. vers. ejusd. operis* 1467. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 328. P. speciosum. *Redouté liliac.* 156. P. declinatum. *Redouté liliac.* 414.

patens. *Redouté liliac.* 7. *fol.* 414 *in notâ. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 329. P. declinatum. *Redouté liliac.* 380.

amœnum. *Salisbury in trans. linn. soc.* 2. 71. *t.* 10. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 1467. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 329. P. fragrans. *Redouté liliac.* 413.

ovatum. *Nob. suprà fol.* 43. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 330.

speciosum. *Salisbury in trans. linn. soc.* 2. 73. *t.* 12. *Nob. in Curtis's magaz.* 1453. *Redouté liliac.* 412. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 331.

biflorum. *Roxburgh MSS. Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 331.

Div. III. Flores pedunculati v. subpedunculati colore maximè ludentes: aut tubus in faucem ampliatus, aut limbus connivens: corona brevis latens. Nob. J. S. A.

coccineum. *Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 285. *Nob. J. S. A.* 332. P. croceum. *Redouté liliac.* 187.

aurantiacum.	*Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 223. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 332.
flavum.	*Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 284. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 333.
recurvatum.	*Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 285. *fig.* (α). *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 333.
latifolium.	*Ruiz et Pav. fl. per. t.* 284. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 334.
viridiflorum.	*Ruiz et Pav. fl. per.* 3. 55. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 335.
variegatum.	*Ruiz et Pav. fl. per.* 3. 55. *Nob. J. S. A.* 3. 335.
incarnatum.	*Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 223.

OBS. It is very probable that several of the Peruvian species, included (from want of samples to decide by) in the present genus, may be hereafter found of a nature to require separation into one or more distinct genera.

Pancratium maximum. *Forskäl fl. ægypt. arab.* 7. *Nob. J. S. A.* 336; as well as Pancratium humile. *Cavan. ic.* 3. 4. *t.* 207. *fig.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 42. *Nob. loc. cit.*, are obscure and doubtful species, and scarcely to be adopted without further elucidation.

Mr. SWEET's *Mode of treating bulbous Plants.*

" Mr. Herbert recommends light loam as the true soil " for bulbs; I have found them succeed better in a mixture " of ¼ white sand, with rather more than ⅓ light loam in " which the sward has rotted, and the rest peat; if the " loam is very light, the quantity of the peat may be dimi- " nished, and vice versâ. The loam should not be sifted, " for the decayed turfy portion is a valuable part of the " compost, as independent of its nutritious qualities it " helps to keep the whole light and open. All bulbs should " be shallowly planted (when potted) in the smallest sized " pots that will hold them, and all offsets removed. As " the bulb grows in size it should be shifted into a larger " pot, care being always taken that the pot is well drained " by potsherds and finely broken tiles, in which the roots of " all bulbs delight to run. The tropical and nearly tropical " bulbs should at all times be kept in the hothouse, except " in the summer, when they may be placed on a hotbed " to accelerate their growth; due attention being paid to " the watering of them freely while vegetating, and to " the keeping them dry when quiescent. All the tropical " kinds are apt to rot in pure loam, especially when planted " deep."

ends. del. *Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1822.*

GNIDIA pinifolia; β. *ochroleuca.*

Cream-coloured fir-leaved Gnidia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. THYMELEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 76. *Brown prod.* 1. 358.
GNIDIA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 2.

G. *pinifolia,* foliis sparsis, lineari-acerosis: floralibus extenuatis angustè lanceolatis capitulo brevioribus; corollâ extùs villosâ, coronæ squamulis 4 hirsutis limbi lacinias decussantibus. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 19.

(α) flore niveo, coronæ squamulis limbi laciniis plurimùm minoribus.

Gnidia pinifolia. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 512. *Berg. cap.* 122. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1. *Thunb. prod.* 76. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 424; *(excl. Linn. suppl. cum sectione postremâ adjectæ notæ, atque Wendl. quoad locum citatum.) Andrews's reposit.* 52. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 412. *Curtis's magaz.* 2016.

Gnidia radiata. *Wendl. obs.* 15. *t.* 2. *f.* 12.

Rapunculus foliis nervosis linearibus, floribus argenteis non galeatis. *Burm. afric.* 112. *t.* 41. *fig.* 3.

Valerianella æthiopica frutescens, Rosmarini folio, fl. albo. *Seba thes.* 2. 32. *t.* 32. *fig.* 5.

(β) flore extùs ochroleuco, limbi squamulis lacinias subæquantibus.

Gnidia radiata. *Loddiges's bot. cab. n.* *(non verò planta Wendlandi).*

DESC. (α) *suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 19. *videnda.*

(β) *Planta omni parti gracilior:* folia *lætiùs virentia;* floralia *stellata:* flores *ochroleuci,* limbi laciniæ *lineari-ligulatæ, obtusæ, quater breviores tubo;* squamulæ *harum subisometræ;* tubus *in articulo germen includente lucido-purpurascens: cætera excepto odore ut in* (α).

Raised from seed received from the Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery, where the present drawing was taken.

Flowers in the greenhouse about February.

It differs from (α), published in the first volume of this work (fol. 19), in being slenderer in all its parts; in having a lighter and brighter coloured foliage, the floral leaves of which are much more widely and loosely extended below the flower-head, by the corolla not being simply white but cream-coloured on the outside, and purple at the short joint that contains the germen; and finally by the segments of the limb being narrow and ligulate, obtuse, and not much longer than the scales which form the crown. The flowers in (α) are very fragrant in the evening and night, but scentless

by day; in (β) the smell is the same at all times, and seems to us to resemble that of grated rhubarb.

Notwithstanding the difference we have expressed between the two plants, we cannot persuade ourselves of a specific difference. We have arranged the synonyms, however, so that the two may be separated by those who judge otherwise.—(β) does not appear to have been in any of our Herbariums or gardens till it was raised by Mr. Lee.

A description of the species will be found under GNIDIA *pinifolia* α. vol. i. fol. 19. of the present work.

CYPHIA Phyteuma.

Rampion-flowered Cyphia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CAMPANULACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 163. *Div. I.* Antheræ distinctæ.

CAMPANULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 559. *Sect. II.* Corolla irregularis (nunc 5-petala). Antheræ sæpè connatæ.

CYPHIA. Cal. turbinatus limbo 5-partito. *Cor.* 5-partita, quasi 5-petala petalis basi latis conniventibus, apice patentibus. *Fil.* pilosa, basi (v. apice) coalita; *antheræ* oblongæ (distinctæ). *Stigma* truncatum pubescens, hinc cernuum. *Fructus* * * * *. Radix *tuberosa;* caulis *herbaceus simplex;* folia *digitata aut lobata (v. indivisa)*; flores *spicati terminales* 1-*bracteati,* bracteâ *lobatâ. Hùc* LOBELIA bulbosa *Linn.* Jussieu loc. cit.

C. *Phyteuma,* foliis oblongis crenatis (ciliatis), scapo erecto. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 953.

Lobelia Phyteuma. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1319. *Thunb. prod.* 39.

Tuber *oblongum, subovatum.* Fol. *radicalia, plurima, in rosam divaricata, succulenta, firma, spathulato- v. obovato-oblonga, dentibus glandulosis albis raris obsoletiùs serrata, ciliata cæterum nuda, exteriora humi appressa, majora* 2-3 *uncialia latitudine* ⅔ *unciæ v. circà, nervis crassiusculis subdiaphano-pallentibus subtùs varicosis.* Scapus *teres, virens, glaber, spithamæus, erectiusculus, crassitudine ferè pennæ corvinæ, subaphyllus vel foliolis nonnullis vagis infernè stipatus.* Racemus *terminali-continuus, simplex, laxus, multiflorus, sparsus, bracteatus, infernè distantior:* flores *carnei, recurvo-patentes,* ⅔ *unciæ longi;* pedicelli *appressè erecti, flore breviores, teretes, subcolorati, robusti,* bracteâ *æquilongâ lanceolatâ subdentatâ infrà extùs rugato-gibbosâ ad basin* aliisque 2 *oppositis minoribus in medio.* Germ. *inferum, virescens, turbinatum, anguloso-sulcatum, calyce brevius, glandulâ annulari viridissimâ coronatum, biloculare, polyspermum:* cal. *continuus, pentaphyllus, virens, corollâ subtriplo brevior,* foliolis *patentibus supernè distantibus, lineari-acuminatis, glanduloso-subserratis nervo medio pallidiore, posticis* 2 *de basi ab invicem subdistantioribus.* Cor. *5-petala, irregularis, semunciam excedens, imo calyci inserta;* pet. *lineari-ligulata, isometra, acuminata, convoluto-apiculata, medio tenùs in* tubum *rubicundum anticè angustissimè apertum posticè gibbosum intùs pilosum conniventia, indè in* limbum *pallidum purpureo-varium ringentem glabrum patentia;* labio superiore 3-*lobo lobis contiguis;* inferiore *bilobo lobis divaricatis.* Stam. *tubo æqualia, extùs hirsuta;* fil. *eodem plano ac petala inserta, lineari-attenuata, in cylindrum conniventia, ad punctum infra cuspidem antheriferam infernè subnudam conferruminata, cæterum ab invicem discreta:* antheræ *distinctæ, lineari-oblongæ, luteo-sordentes, introrsum adnatæ, biloculares in longum dehiscentes, receptaculo posticè piloso; (æstivantes) contiguo-conniventes, (post anthesin) patentes:* pollen è *granulis sphæricis luteis grumosum.* Stylus *staminibus subæqualis, viridi-pallens, grosso-filiformis, glaber, subclavatus, apice parùm inflexus v. obsoletè assurgens:* stig. *(æstivans) apex tumidiusculus obtusus supinè versùs in areolam obliquam villosam cum glandulâ mediâ secernente truncatus; (post anthesin) glandula prædicta in styli summi latus supinum promota videtur.*

CYPHIA may be known from LOBELIA by a 5-petalled corolla, hairy filaments, anthers detached from each other, tuberous root, and very different general habit. The genus was judiciously separated by Bergius, a botanist who has done much for the vegetable history of the Cape of Good Hope. The species at present known all belong to South Africa. Several, unlike the one before us, have divided leaves and twining stems.

C. *Phyteuma* has been now first introduced by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, from the Cape of Good Hope. It flowered in their hothouse in February last, when the drawing was taken. We are not aware that the living plant was ever before in any collection in Europe.

Tuber oblong, subovate. *Radical leaves* many, spreading into a rose, rather fleshy, firm, spatulately or obovately oblong, loosely and faintly serrate with a few white glandular toothlets, pubescently fringed but otherwise smooth, outer ones pressed flat to the ground, largest 2-3 inches long and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch broad; nerves thickish, pale, varicose at the under surface. *Scape* round, green, smooth, a span high, nearly upright, with a few scattered leaflets near the bottom. *Raceme* simple, loosely many-flowered; *flowers* pinkish, scattered, lower ones wider apart, recurvedly spreading, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch long: *pedicles* upright, close-pressed, shorter than the flower, round, robust, with one *bracte* at their base of the same length, lanceolate, somewhat toothed, gibbous and wrinkled below, and two smaller opposite ones about their middle. *Germen* inferior, green, turbinate, shorter than the calyx, bilocular, many-seeded, surmounted by a green glandular crown. *Calyx* continuous with the germen, 5-leafletted, green, nearly three times shorter than the corolla; *leaflets* spreading, wide apart upwards, linear and taper-pointed, glandularly serrate, with a paler midrib, the two hinder ones rather wider apart from the whole way up. *Corolla* 5-petalled, irregular, inserted round the bottom of the calyx; *petals* of one length, ligulate, taper-pointed, convolute at the top, converging half way into a deep red tube narrowly opened down the front, gibbous at the back and hairy on the inside, from thence spreading into a paler purple spotted bilabiate smooth limb; *upper lip* 3-lobed, convergent; *lower* 2-lobed, divaricate. *Stamens* even with

the tube, hairy on the outside, linear, tapered, converging cylindrically, inserted at the same point as the petals, cohering at a spot a little below the anthers, elsewhere detached. *Style* pale green, about even with the stamens, thick, filiform, smooth, slightly clavate and inflexed at the end: *stigma* (at first) a slightly enlarged obtuse inwardly truncate villous apex, with a secreting gland in the middle; (afterwards) the gland shows itself as an oblong prominence upon the upper side of the top part of the style.

NOTE.

In the article ANGRÆCUM *maculatum* (fol. 618 in the fasciculus for the last month) we have omitted to add the following synonym of that species.

Geodorum pictum. *Link abbild. auserl. gew. bot. gart. zu berl.* 1. 35. *t.* 14.

With the genus GEODORUM, however, this species has far less to do than even with ANGRÆCUM. The plant was received in the Berlin garden from the collections of this country. Mr. Brown has lately found, on turning over his Herbarium, a spontaneous sample of this species, which had been collected at Bahia in the Brazils; so that the native spot is ascertained beyond a cavil.

by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1822.

J. Watts. sc.

CEROPEGIA africana.

Cape Ceropegia.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASCLEPIADEÆ. *Brown in Wern. trans. edinb.* 1. 12. *Id. prod.* 1. 458; *et suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 111. *Div. I.* ASCLEPIADEÆ VERÆ. *Massæ pollinis* 10, læves, per paria (diversis antheris pertinentia), affixæ stigmatis corpusculis, sulco longitudinali bipartibilibus. *Filamenta* connata, extùs sæpiùs appendiculata.

CEROPEGIA. Asclepiadea. *Cor.* tubulosa, basi ventricosa, limbi laciniis ligularibus conniventibus: æstivatione valvata. *Columna fructificationis* inclusa. *Corona staminea* 10-fida: laciniæ 5 antheris distinctis oppositæ longiores cum 5 reliquis (indivisis bifidisve) alternantes. *Massæ pollinis* erectæ. Herbæ *glabræ sæpiùs volubiles, radice tuberosâ.* Umbellæ *interpetiolares, nunc pauciforæ.* Brown MSS.

C. *africana,* pedunculis 2-3-floris, foliis ovato-lanceolatis carnosis, limbo corollæ barbato, coronæ laciniis longioribus aversis falcato-recurvis; brevioribus indivisis. *Brown MSS.*

Radix: tuber *pro ratione herbæ 3-6-uncialis magnum.* Caulis *simplex, sæpiùs volubilis.* Folia *acuta, planiuscula, avenia, brevè petiolata, divaricata apicibus subrecurvis, semuncialia.* Spica *rara è pedunculis alternis brevibus 2-3-floris, pedicellis brevibus minutè bracteolatis.* Flores *erecti, inferiore præcociore.* Cal. *5-partitus, laciniis lineari-subulatis modicè patentibus basi ventricosâ tubi corollæ ferè ter brevioribus.* Corolla: *tubus è basi obovato-globosâ obsoletè pentagonâ viridi cylindraceus, fauce infundibuliformi striata; limbi laciniæ lineares intùs marginibusque pilis coloratis patulis acutis barbatæ, erectæ apicibus conniventibus levitèrque cohærentibus: limbus inexpansus prismatico-pentagonus fauce pentagonâ angulis extantibus cum laciniis limbi alternantibus.* Columna fructificationis *basi ventricosâ tubi inclusa.* Corona *apici tubi staminei brevis inserta monophylla decemloba: Lobi quinque cum staminibus alternantes abbreviati indivisi obtusi basi saccati: quinque reliqui quasi interiores antheris oppositi aliquotiès longiores margine interiori truncato-canaliculato exteriori in aciem attenuato.* Antheræ *distinctæ ovatæ loculis lateralibus longitudinalitèr dehiscentibus appendice apicis carnoso brevi acuto stigmate incumbente.* Massæ pollinis *minutæ supra basin affixæ subglobosæ.* Stigma *muticum.* Brown MSS.

A very curious unrecorded species, now first introduced from the Cape of Good Hope. The masterly description is by Mr. Brown, who has so far modified the character of the genus with respect to that defined by himself in his illustration of the natural order, in the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, as to fit it for the re-

ception of the species before us; which he considers too naturally allied to the East Indian group he had originally allotted to CEROPEGIA to be separated.

The drawing was taken in March last at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea; where the plant flowered in the hothouse. No species of the genus has been before noticed in any of the catalogues of our gardens.

Herbaceous. *Root* tuberous, large in proportion to the rest of the plant, which is scarcely more than from three to six inches high. *Stem* simple, generally twining. *Leaves* ovately lanceolate, fleshy, pointed, flattish, veinless, shortly stalked, outspread and slightly recurved at the ends, about half an inch long. *Spike* thinly set, composed of short alternate 2-3-flowered peduncles, divided into short pedicles with diminutive bractes. *Flowers* upright, the lowermost opening first. *Calyx* 5-parted; segments linearly subulate, moderately spreading, almost three times shorter than the urceolate part of the tube of the corolla. *Corolla:* tube cylindrical, springing from a green obovately globular faintly five-cornered base; faux funnelform, scored; segments of the limb linear, bearded on the inside and at the edges by coloured pointed hairs, upright, converging at the tips where they are slightly attached to each other: unexpanded limb a pentagonal prism; faux pentagonal with salient angles that are alternate with the segments of the limb. *Column* contained within the ventricose base of the tube. *Crown* of one piece, 10-lobed, inserted at the top of the short stamineous tube: the five lobes that alternate with the stamens are short, entire, obtuse, and pouched at the base; the other five opposite to the anthers, and in some sort inner ones, are several times longer, placed edgewise from centre to circumference, bend outwards, are falcately recurved, with the inner margin truncately channelled, and the outer sharpened to an edge. *Anthers* apart, ovate with lateral cells which open longitudinally, tipped by a short pointed fleshy appendage that lies upon the stigma. *Pollen-masses* minute, subglobular, attached above their base. *Stigma* pointless.

From the Latin of Mr. Brown.

EUGENIA myrtifolia.

Myrtle-leaved Eugenia.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MYRTACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 322. *Div. I.* Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. Folia plerumque opposita et punctata.

EUGENIA. Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* numerosa. *Bacca* pyriformis aut sphæricea, calycinis laciniis patentibus coronata, unilocularis, monosperma, rariùs di-trisperma. *Arbores aut frutices; pedunculi axillares aut terminales, uniflori aut trichotomè multiflori.* Juss. loc. cit. 324.

E. *myrtifolia*, foliis ellipticis, pedunculis trichotomis lateralibus terminalibusque, staminibus petalis multò longioribus, calycibus quadrifidis. *Curtis's magaz.* 2230.

Frutex *sempervirens, virgato-ramosus, erectus, laxè foliosus;* rami *oppositi decussato-ramulosi, rotundato-tetragoni cortice glabro fusco.* Fol. *opposita, punctata, coriacea, fusco-virentia, elliptico-lanceolata,* 2-$\frac{1}{2}$ *unciæ longa,* $\frac{3}{4}$ *unciæ v. circà lata, glabra, suprà nitida:* petiolus *pluriès brevior, rubidus, canaliculatus.* Paniculæ *corymbosæ, ramorum ramulorumque terminales, decussato-paucifloræ quandòque simplicitèr trichotomæ:* flores *cum pedicello articulati:* pedunculus pedicellique *filiformes glabri stricti:* bracteæ *caducæ.* Flores *albi.* Stylus *rubidus.*

A largish evergreen shrub, introduced from New Holland subsequently to the appearance of the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis; but already common in most of the greenhouses near London, where it flowers in the autumn. It has much the appearance of one of the large-leaved sorts of Myrtle.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

The berry was examined by Mr. Brown, and the plant found to belong to the present genus, and not to MYRTUS.

ASPIDISTRA lurida.

Dingy-flowered Aspidistra.

OCTANDRIA (HEXANDRIA?) *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

ASPIDISTRA. ***Cor.*** infera, 1-petala, 6-fida, æqualis. ***Antheræ*** corollæ tubo infernè adnatæ, ***biloculares***, introrsùm dehiscentes: ***pollen*** pulvereo-granulosum. ***Stylus*** clavato-stipitiformis exsulcus; ***stigma*** clypeatum latum carnosum solidum. ***Germ.*** repleto-4-(3?)-loculare, loculis 1-spermis. Herba ***perennis, tropica?*** rhizomate ***multicipiti***, scapo ***squamoso laterali***. Folia ***(æstivatione convolutâ subcoloratâ) radicalia petiolata, gemmæ singulæ sæpiùs singulum***, è vagina radicali ***convoluto-imbricante, bi-trifoliâ, coloratâ.***

Aspidistra lurida.

Folia ***erecto-patentia, membranacea, lætè virentia, 6-9-uncialia latitudine subbiunciali, petiolata***; lamina ***elongato-lanceolata, acuminata, lineato-nervosa, margine subtili cartilagineo-scabra, intùs secùs medium canaliculata, extùs carinata, infernè in*** petiolum ***linearem erectum rigidum canaliculatum attenuata:*** vagina radicalis è ***foliolis 2-3 alternis convoluto-equitantibus acuminatis rigidis lividè purpureis inæqualibus.*** Scapus ***lateralis, declinatus, rhizomatosus, assurgens, uniflorus, cum flore simul unciam vix excedens,*** bracteis ***ovatis sordidè rubentibus (summis corollæ basi appressis) squamatus.*** Cor. ***lurido-purpurascens, firma, cupulato-campanulata, nutans, hinc humi accumbens, extùs lævis, intùs papilloso-scabra cum fundo ochroleuco purpureo punctato;*** tubus ***cupulatus:*** limbus ***6-partitus tubo 3-plo brevior, laciniis oblato-ovatis acuminatis subæqualibus patulis.*** STAMINA: antheræ 8 ***(6?) sessiles, tubo infernè in eodem plano adnatæ, parallelæ, contiguæ, æquales, oblato-ovatæ?, muticæ:*** pollen ***flavescens copiosum è granulis sphæricis pulvureum.*** Pist. ***tubo æquale ochroleucum:*** stylus ***clavato-stipitiformis, germinis isoperimetricè continuus triploque altior, teres, estriatus:*** stigma ***carnosum, crassum, latum, peltato-pileatum, orbiculatum, convexum, obsoletè 4-(3?)-lobum, cicatriculâ centrali levitèr 4-(3?) radiatâ notatum, lineolisque senis prominulis (pressione sutrarum corollæ æstivantis provenientibus?) equidistantibus radiatum:*** germ. ***oblato-cylindricum, purpureo-punctatum, exsulcum, lævе, farctè 4-(3?)-loculare, loculis monospermis:*** ovula ***subrotunda, imo loculo adnata?***

We do not know of any mention of this very curious plant, and believe it to be unrecorded. We are indebted to Mr. Brown for the suggestion of its affinity with TUPISTRA, a genus established some years ago by ourselves in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (No. 1655), and known to us only by a single sample. On recurring, however, to the description and figure, it does not appear to us that the plant of this article can be well included in the same

genus with that: the nature of their anthers seems too distinct, as well as the consistence of their corollas and shape of their pistillums. Having neglected to dissect the germen in TUPISTRA, we can say nothing as to their agreement in respect to that organ.

We have ranked ASPIDISTRA in the above natural order, not knowing any more suitable place for it; though it does not agree very exactly with the definition of the *Asphodeleæ* of Mr. Brown. Perhaps TUPISTRA, ASPIDISTRA, and ORONTIUM *japonicum* (erroneously combined with *aquaticum*), may lay the foundation of a distinct natural order; to which SANSEVIERA *carnea* seems also to approach.

The drawing was made in the hothouse of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant is presumed to be native of some tropical country; but of the place whence or the time when introduced nothing seems known that can be relied upon, nor have we met with any sample in either the Banksian or Lambertian Herbariums.

The pistillum reminds us of a Mushroom in miniature. The stamens are eight, and the cells of the germen four; but an examination of other samples may very likely prove the more natural number of the former to be six, and of the latter three. The six faintly raised plaitlike radii on the surface of the convex stigma are probably produced by the pressure of the seams of the divisions of the limb of the corolla in the bud state. The obsoletely 4-rayed cicatrix in the centre of the stigma seems to announce some duct that may correspond with the decided hollow of the same organ in our TUPISTRA *squalida*. The anthers are concealed by the large umbrella-shaped stigma, which nearly fills up the mouth of the urceolate tube of the corolla. The pollen is of a deep yellow, pulverous, considerable in quantity, the particles minute and globular. The flower, which reclines upon the ground, is of a dingy broken brownish purple on the outside and smooth, but of a uniform deep violet-purple and irregularly shagreened on the inside, except at the bottom, where it is yellowish with purple spots and even.

The uncoloured outline in the plate exhibits the tubular portion of the corolla opened longitudinally on one side, to show the pistillum and stamens in their natural positions.

CLERODENDRON viscosum.

Clammy Clerodendron.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. VERBENACEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 7. 63.

VERBENACEÆ. *Cal.* tubulosus, persistens. *Cor.* hypogyna, 1-petala, tubulosa, limbo plerùmque irregulari, decidua. *Stam.* sæpiùs 4, didynama, rarò æqualia, nunc 2. *Germ.* 2-4-loc., ovulis erectis, solitariis v. geminis. *Stylus* 1. *Stig.* 2-fidum v. indivisum. *Pericarp.* drupaceum v. baccatum. *Albumen* nullum vel parcum. *Embryo* erectus. *Arbores v. Frutices, rariùs Herbæ.* Fol. *exstipulata, sæpiùs opposita, simplicia v. composita.* Flores *oppositè corymbosi, aut alternè spicati; nunc capitato-conferti; rarò axillares solitarii.* Brown prod. 1. 510.

CLERODENDRON. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 406.

C. *viscosum*, foliis cordatis, dentatis, corymbo terminali paniculato, calycibus viscosis laxis dimidio tubi corollæ longioribus. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 63.

Clerodendron viscosum. *Venten. malmais.* 25. *Kœnig in ann. of bot.* 1. 388. *Curtis's magaz.* 1805.

Peragu. *Rheede mal.* 2. 41. *t.* 25; *(synonymon à Linnæo minùs rectè* Clerodendro infortunato *appositum.)*

Frutex *tomentosus, caldario cultus, brachialis, pollicem crassus:* caulis *ramosus, infernè teres, supernè sulcato-4-gonus cinereo-virescens, ramis axillaribus oppositis.* Folia *decussato-opposita, petiolata, cordata, tomentosa, acuta, dentata, patentia, cano-virentia, subtùs varicoso-nervosa, floralia plurimùm breviora:* pet. *articulatus longitudinè ferè laminæ.* Paniculæ *terminales, laxiùs sphæroideæ, decussato-ramosæ, rachide fusco-rufescente divisuris bi-trichotomis.* Flores *recti, pedicellati, candidi, basi purpurascentes, suaveolentes:* bracteæ *oppositæ, sessiles atque articulatæ vel petiolulo insidentes, horizontales, ovales, integræ, acutæ, concavæ, caducæ.* Cal. *campanulatus, subpentagonus, inflatus, pubescens, glandulis nonnullis viscosis conspersus, profundè 5-divisus, persistens, segmentis rectis ovali-oblongis acutis æqualibus, margine imbricantibus.* Cor. 1-*pet.*, *hypogyna, tubulosa, irregularis:* tubus *cylindraceus, angustus, striatus, pubescens, suprà fissus, viridi-albicans, totus ferè calyce inclusus;* limbi laciniæ 5, *secundæ, subæquales, pilis parùm conspicuis conspersæ;* media *recta ovali-oblonga acuta,* laterales *per paria oppositæ, obliquæ, adscendentes, ovales, obtusæ.* Stamina *summo tubo adnata, corollâ duplo longiora:* fil. *cylindrica, acuta, primò declinata curvo semicirculari, indè horizontalia et reflexa, glabra, corollæ concolora:* antheræ *versatiles, ovales, compressæ, bilobæ, anticè bisulcæ, saturatè purpureæ.* Germ. *liberum, rotundatum, glabrum, virescens:* stylus *longitudine formâ atque directione filamentorum:* stigma *bifidum lobulis brevibus acutis divergentibus.* Bacca *parùm succulenta, calyce tecta, globosa, subdepressa, lucida, cinerea, tetrapyrena:* pyrena *imæ baccæ annexa, erecta, hinc convexa atque reticularia, illinc angulosa atque lævia, monosperma:* semen *ovale, obtusum, fuscum.* E descriptione gallicâ Ventenatii ferè versum.

Introduced from the East Indies in 1796 by Mr. Peter Good; and now frequent in the hothouses about London. The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant is in flower for a great part of the year.

An elaborate account of this species is given in the work we have quoted, by Mons. Ventenat; who has determined, by a reference to the original sample in Burmann's Herbarium, that it is not the plant quoted by Linnæus from that author's work as a synonym of CLERODENDRON *infortunatum*. It has since been likewise determined, by a reference to Hermann's Herbarium in the Banksian library belonging to Mr. Brown, from whence the CLERODENDRON *infortunatum* of Linnæus was first adopted, that it is not that plant either, which is probably the same with Burmann's.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Brown, in the late edition of the Hortus Kewensis, has omitted all reference to the Linnæan species, and retained only the synonym from Van Rheede, which seems clearly to belong to the plant before us, and consequently not to *infortunatum*, as formerly supposed. M. Ventenat, on the other hand, although he changed the name of the species, still referred the Linnæan plant as a synonym to his *viscosum*, not having the opportunity, which the editor of the Hortus Kewensis had, of deciding whether the two were really distinct, or not.

The leaves of the Linnæan plant are entire; of the one before us, serrate.

The fragrance as well as elegance of the blossom makes the plant a desirable acquisition for every collection.

A figure of one of its berries, which ripened at Messrs. Colvill's, is added to the annexed plate.

PÆONIA albiflora; *η. Whitleji.*
Whitley's double white Chinese Peony.

POLYANDRIA *DIGYNIA (v. potiùs PENTAGYNIA).*

Nat. ord. RANUNCULACEÆ. *Decand. syst. nat.* 1. 127. *Div. II.* Ranunculaceæ spuriæ, *Nempè antheris intorsis donatæ.*

PÆONIA. Suprà vol. 5. fol. 379.

P. *albiflora*, herbacea, capsulis glabris, recurvatis, foliis biternatìm sectis, segmentis glabris nitidis tripartitis, lobis ovato-lanceolatis. *Decand. syst. nat.* 1. 392.

Pæonia albiflora. *Synonyma et descriptio suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 42. *petenda.*

(η) Whitleji. *Anderson in trans. linn. soc.* 12. 259.

Pæonia albiflora flore pleno. *Andrews's reposit.* 612.

"A supposed variety of PÆONIA *albiflora*, and now almost general in our collections. It was introduced from China in 1808 by Mr. Whitley, nurseryman, in the King's Road, Fulham; and was called by his name in the tract we have referred to by Mr. Anderson, in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society."

"The figure in Andrews's Repository is but an indifferent one, and the account which accompanies it incorrect, in so far as the plant is stated to have been raised in this country from seed; for in fact all the samples of it in our gardens are derived from one and the same imported stock."

"The flower is usually larger than in the annexed figure by Mr. Sydenham Edwards; and is produced in June, two months before either of the two double red-flowered varieties. The scent of the flower has some resemblance to that of the common Elder, but is not unpleasant."

"A list of the varieties of this species has been given in the 485th article of this work (vol. 6)." *Sabine MSS.*

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. in the King's Road, Fulham.

Dr. Fischer has hinted to us his doubts whether the plants of the Crimea and China, which are now included in this species as mutual varieties, are really such. He himself is inclined to deem them specifically distinct. But this point will probably be decided by himself in some future publication.

JACARANDA mimosifolia.

Mimosa-leaved Jacaranda.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. **BIGNONIÆ.** ***Jussieu gen.* 137. *Sect. II.*** **Fructus capsularis bivalvis. Caulis arboreus aut frutescens.**

BIGNONIACEÆ. ***Cal.*** **monophyllus, divisus v. integer, nunc spathaceus.** ***Cor.*** **monopetala, hypogyna, sæpiùs irregularis, 4-5-loba.** ***Fil^a.*** **5, inæqualia, 4 plerùmque nunc 2 v. omnia antherifera.** ***Anth^æ.*** **2-loculares, loculis insertione æqualibus.** ***Germ.*** **disco glanduloso cinctum, 2-loculare, v. pseudo-4-loculare, polyspermum.** ***Stylus*** **1.** ***Stigma*** **bilamellosum.** ***Caps.*** **2-valvis, 2-loc., quandòque pseudo-4-locularis.** ***Dissepimentum*** **parallelum v. contrarium, demùm liberum, ad commissuras cum valvulis seminiferum.** ***Sem^a.*** **transversa, foliaceo-compressa.** ***Albumen*** **0.** ***Embryo*** **rectus, foliaceus:** ***Radiculâ*** **centrifugâ.** ***Arbores*** **v.** ***frutices,*** **sæpè volubiles v. scandentes.** ***Folia*** **opposita, (rarissimè alterna), composita, rarò simplicia, exstipulata.** ***Inflorescentia*** **terminalis, subpaniculata.** ***Brown prod.*** **1. 470.**

JACARANDA. ***Cal.*** **5-dentatus.** ***Cor.*** **basi tubulosa, fauce dilatata, limbo 5-lobo inæquali.** ***Stam.*** **4 fertilia; filamentum 5tum sterile longiùs apice villosum (ut in CHELONE).** ***Stigma*** **bilamellatum.** ***Caps.*** **compressa orbicularis lignosa, margine in 2 valvas solubilis, dissepimento carnoso valvis orbicularibus opposito; semina margine membranacea.** ***Arbores; folia opposita impari-bipinnata; flores paniculati.*** **Juss. loc. cit. 138.**

J. *mimosifolia*, foliis bipinnatis oblongis villosis; partialibus multijugis; propriis numerosis decursivis contiguis, trapezoidi-ovalibus oblongis mucronatis: impari lanceolato longiore; paniculâ amplâ laxâ decussato-ramosâ, corollis sericeis. ***Don MSS.***

Jacaranda caroliniana. ***Persoon syn.* 2. 174?**

Bignonia cærulea. ***Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 872?** ***Mill. dict. ed.* 8. n. 11?** ***Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 307.** ***Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 35?**

Arbor guajaci latiore folio, bignoniæ flore cæruleo, fructû duro in 2 partes dissiliente, seminibus alatis imbricatìm positis. ***Catesb. carol.* 1. 42. *cum tab.*** **?**

Arbor ***(caldario culta) suborgyalis gracilis erecta, cortice cinereo: infernè cicatricibus nodosa: ramorum caulisque pars novella lætè virens et guttis (resinosis?) crystallizatis sparsa.*** **Folia** ***decussato-opposita, patentissima, distantia, bipinnata, oblonga, villosa, miculis crystallinis inæqualissimis adspersa, palmaria ad sesquipedalia;*** **pinnæ** ***oppositæ, lineari-oblongæ, abruptè multi-*****(14-24-)*****-jugæ,*** **2-3-*unciales*, *approximatæ cum* rachide communi *canaliculatâ in marginem brevem erectam viridiorem utrinque attenuatâ,*** **pinnulæ** ***parvæ, decursivæ, oppositæ v. subalternæ, impari-multi-*****(10-28)*****-jugæ, contiguæ, trapezoidi-ovales, oblongæ, mucronatæ, 3-4-lineares aut magìs, periphæriâ subdeflexæ, subtùs pallentes venisque reticulatæ, impari terminali erectâ longiore lanceolatâ:*** **rachis** ***angustè alata.*** **Paniculæ** ***ampla, nuda, terminalis, multiflora, erecto-pyramidata, remota, decussato-ramosa, villosa, patentissima, rachide virente cum ramulis bi-trifidis per paria dispositis pedicellisque compressiusculis:*** **bracteæ** ***minimæ, caducæ.*** **Flores** ***speciosi, nutantes, cærulescentes, sericei.*** **Cal.** ***herbaceus, minimus, villosus, 5-dentatus.*** **Cor.** ***oblongo-tubulosa, campanulato-bilabiata, sesqui-***

unciá longior, pube minutá appressâ densá extùs vestita ; tubus *subarcuatus, compressiusculus, basi tumidiusculus, in* faucem 3*plo longiorem depresso-campanulatam subtus ventricosam plicisque nonnullis longitudinalibus striatam dilatatus ;* limbus *brevis, quinquelobus, sursùm obliquatus, lobis rotundatis intùs villosis ;* labii inferioris *laciniæ trinæ margine subcrispatæ et eroso-repandæ, media cæteris porrectior ;* superioris *brevioris breviùsque fissi laciniæ binæ reflexæ, medio infernè albæ.* Stam. 5 : 4 fertilia *ochroleuca, fauce duplo breviora, summo tubo inserta, ex utrinque per paria conniventia (pari inferiore paulo breviore),* filamenta *infernè secundùm latus internum pilis flavo-capitatis (sterilis consimilibus) cristata :* 1 sterile *rectum, fauce exsertum, medio albo-barbatum, penicillo corollæ concoleri terminatum, de infra medium deorsum attenuatum atque glabrum :* antheræ *(ob loculum inferiorem castratum) unilobæ, lineari-oblongæ, ockroleucæ ;* loculus *cucullato-dehiscens, receptaculo fusco adnatus.* Germen *ovato-oblongum, acuminatum, compressum, nudiusculum,* 2-*loculare,* dissepimento *contrario, utrinque placentifero :* stylus *glaber, partìm persistens ;* stigma *cuspis oblonga styli continua, compressa, acuta, bilamelloso-partita, styli concolor, extùs lævis, lobis replicatis.* Don MSS.

One of the finest shrubs that have been introduced into our hothouses, and now brought to flower for the first time in this country at the botanic garden of the Comtesse des Vandes, near Bayswater ; an establishment superintended with great skill and intelligence by Mr. Mackay.

Whether it is Catesby's species, the origin of the BIGNONIA *cærulea* of Linnæus, or not, is a point about which we have not been able to convince ourselves. A prototype, though somewhat dilapidated sample, of Catesby's plant is preserved in the Banksian Herbarium at Mr. Brown's ; in that the leaflets of the foliage are considerably larger and wider apart than here ; but then there is also in the same collection the leaf of a plant, raised, as said, by Miller at Chelsea, from seed of the species to which Catesby's plant belongs, and received indeed from that naturalist himself : now this leaf we cannot well distinguish from those of the present plant ; so that it is not impossible but that the smallness of the leaflets and their closer order may have arisen from the culture of so large a shrub in the confinement of a garden-pot and in a stove. Upon the whole, we are inclined to believe the two plants to be of one species.

Catesby's plant is said to have been obtained from the Bahama islands : the present from the Brazils, and to have been introduced within these three years. But we know no good authority for the last statement.

Two other species were observed by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, and published in their great work on the

tropical plants of America by the names of *acutifolia* and *obtusifolia*. In the first the leaves are less numerously pinnated than in the species before us, and the leaflets narrower and lanceolate; in the latter the corolla is smooth (without any kind of pubescence), and the leaves entirely pointless.

In the natural order to which this genus belongs the anthers are generally strictly bilocular, consisting of two oblong cells parted perpendicularly through the axis of their receptacle from top to bottom into two linear lobes which diverge divaricately down to their base, where they remain equally fixed to the point of their filament. In the species before us, the lowermost of these lobes is abortive, its place being faintly demonstrated by an imperfect rudiment. Judging by the figures, the same deficiency seems to prevail in the species recorded by Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, though unnoticed in the accompanying description by those celebrated naturalists, who speak, on the contrary, of the anthers as bilocular. We can scarcely doubt that this circumstance will prove an available distinction in the definition of the genus, though we have not taken upon ourselves to add it to the character proposed by M. de Jussieu, who has not noticed it.

The technical difference relied upon to discriminate BIGNONIA from JACARANDA, exclusive of habit, is taken from the fruit, which in the first has a partition parallel with the valves, in the second one placed in the contrary direction to them.

Such samples of the species as are seen in our hothouses have not exceeded six or seven feet in height, with a slender stem and a light ash-coloured bark. The foliage bears considerable resemblance to that of MIMOSA and ACACIA; it is finely furred and powdered, as well as the branches, with variously sized grains of a transparent crystallized secretion, some as fine as dust, others as big as a large pin's head.

A coloured fragment of the leaf has been magnified in our plate, to show more distinctly the mode in which the decurrent leaflets are connected with their petiole. The uncoloured outline of an entire leaf, in the same plate, is one of the smaller ones of the plant of its natural size. *Don MSS.*

Pubd by J. Sowerby 1790

IPOMŒA pendula.

Pendulous Ipomœa.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. *Jussieu gen.* 132. *Div. I.* Stylus unicus. CONVOLVULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 481. *Sect. I.* Germen unicum.
IPOMŒA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 9.

Div. Caulis volubilis. Folia lobata.

I. *pendula*, glabra, foliis quinato-digitatis: foliolis lanceolatis mucronulatis margine integerrimis: extimis indivisis bifidisve, pedunculis 1-3-floris, calycis foliolis subæqualibus obtusis tubo corollæ ter brevioribus. *Brown prod.* 1. 486.

Ipomœa pendula. *Andrews's reposit.* 613. *Sweet hort. sub. lond.* 35.

Pedicelli, *breves robusti, glabri.* Cal. *viridis, tubo corollæ cum fauce simul sumpto* 3-4*-plo brevior (subtrilinearis), ovato-connivens, intùs olivaceo-fuscescens scrobiculis albis variè confluentibus notatus, extùs ad basin glandulis* (5?) *atroviridibus oblongis longitudinalibus parallelis prominulis secernentibus munitus:* foliola *æquilonga, ovata, acuta, interiora* 2 *latiora lateribus membranaceis.* Cor. *speciosa, magna, violaceo-purpurascens, hypocrateriformis, glabra*; limbus 5*-angulari-rotatus, angulis promissè acuminatis mucronatis;* faux *cylindracea, limbo parùm brevior (unciâ longior) diametro ferè pennæ olorinæ, extùs pallida intùs intensè colorata;* tubus *calyci æqualis.* Stam. *inæqualia, inclusa;* filamenta *de basi pro brevi spatio villosa atque colore intensiore picta:* antheræ *oblongæ, sagittatæ, erectæ;* pollen *albidum grumosum.* Stylus *lævis:* stigma *divaricato-didymum, albidum, rugatum.* Germen *tetraspermum.*

Native of New Holland. Introduced, according to Sweet's Catalogue (Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis), in 1803; but had disappeared in our collections, until lately imported by Messrs. Colvill, of the King's Road, Chelsea, when it flowered in the hothouse during the spring. It is a perennial climber, with a very showy violet-purple flower.

The inside of the calyx is of a dark olive-green and pitted with small white variously confluent spots; and on the outside there are 5? oblong longitudinal slightly permanent parallel dark green secretory glands.

In the 621st article in the last fasciculus (IPOMŒA *Jalapa* β. rosea) we omitted to add a further distinction between that supposed variety and α *macrorhiza* of the 342d article of the 4th volume of this Register; viz. that the tube is proportionably much shorter in β. than in α. Upon the whole we agree with Mr. Don in the opinion of the two being specifically different.

CAMELLIA japonica: o: *involuta*.

Lady Long's Camellia.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. AURANTIA. ***Jussieu gen.*** 262. ***Div. III.*** Fructus polyspermus capsularis. Folia non punctata. Genera AURANTIIS et MELIIS affinia.
CAMELLIEÆ. *Decand. theor. ed.* 1. 214.
THEACEÆ. *Mirbel in nouv. bullet.* 3. 382.
CAMELLIA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 22.

Camellia japonica. *Vide suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 22.
(o) flore pleno roseo-punicante; petalis involutis.

A new presumptive variety of CAMELLIA *japonica;* a species already known in our collections under so many beautiful appearances. The introduction of the present, we understand, is due to Lady Long, the daughter of the late Lady Amelia Hume, whose attachment to her garden has enriched our collections with the fine variety of this species published in the second volume of this Register (112), as well as many of the rarest and most ornamental plants.

Involuta is not only a very handsome flower, but curious for the inflexion of the petals. It was supposed to be the same with a variety known through the medium of Chinese drawings, and named by our florists C. japonica: *var. hexangularis;* which now is however admitted to be different, and nearer to the Red myrtle-leaved variety.

The drawing was taken in the Conservatory at Sir Charles Long's, Bromley Hill, Kent.

LIST OF VARIETIES.

(α) Single red Camellia. *Curtis's magaz.* 42.
(β) Semidouble red Camellia. *Andrews's reposit.* 559.
(γ) Double red Camellia. *Andrews's reposit.* 199.
(δ) Middlemist's red Camellia.
(ε) Myrtle-leaved red Camellia. *Curtis's magaz.* 1670.
(ζ) Anemone-flowered, or Warrata'h Camellia. *Curtis's magaz.* 1664.
(η) Peony-flowered Camellia. *Andrews's reposit.* 660. *fig.* 1.
(θ) Double-striped Camellia. *Andrews's reposit.* 91.
(ι) Blush (or Lady Amelia Hume's) Camellia. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 112.

(κ) Buff Camellia.
(λ) Double white Camellia. *Andrews's reposit.* 25.
(μ) Pompone Camellia. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 22.
(ν) Single white Camellia. *Suprà vol.* 5. *fol.* 353.
(ο) Lady Long's Camellia. *Suprà.*
(π) Hexangular red Camellia.
(ρ) Red-stalked Camellia*.

OBS. In our account of the single white variety of CAMELLIA *japonica* (vol. 5. fol. 353), we spoke of the plant as having been derived immediately from China; but now understand that it was raised from seed ripened in this country.

* The finest plants we have seen of this variety are at Mr. Tate's Botanic Garden in Sloane Street; where we were also shown a splendid variety of AZALEA *pontica*, called "speciosissima," which has been just imported from a continental nursery, and is quite new.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by P. K

ACACIA diffusa.

Straggling-branched Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. **LEGUMINOSÆ.** ***Jussieu gen.*** **345.** ***Div. I.*** **Corolla regularis. Legumen multiloculare, sæpiùs bivalve, dissepimentis transversis, loculis monospermis. Stamina distincta. Arbores aut frutices; folia abruptè pinnata.—MIMOSEÆ.** ***Brown gen. rem. in flind. voy.*** **2. 551.**

Div. foliis simplicibus.

A. ***diffusa*****, ramis procumbenti-diffusis glabris, foliis linearibus uninerviis acumine obliquo, spinulâ marginis inferioris continuâ præfixis; stipulis minimis caducis: capitulis subgeminis, globosis.**

Frutex ***glaber, trunco brevi*****, ramis** ***numerosis vimineis gracilibus recumbentèr diffusis, angulosis, laxiùs foliosis.*** **Folia** ***sparsa, in glandulam decurrentem articulato-sessilia, linearia cum plano perpendiculari, subuncialia latitudine sublineari, uninervia, acumine è latere interiore obliquatìm acutata, spinulâ marginis exterioris continuâ præfixa.*** **Stipulæ** ***minutæ, subulatæ, innocuæ, erectæ, caducæ.*** **Capitula** ***lutea, axillaria, pedunculata subgemina (haud rarò solitaria) magnitudine vix pisi mediocris, ramis supernè racematìm circumposita:*** **pedunculi** ***folio subæquales, filiformes, stricti, erecti, glabri, lutescentes.*** **Cal.** ***minimus, corollæ concolor.*** **Petala 5,** ***ovalia, stramineo-albicantia, filamentis plurimùm breviora.*** **Legumen** ***(maturum non vidimus) sesquiunciale vel magis, angustissimum, lineare, acutum.***

Said to be native of the newly discovered territory on the inland side of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales; and now first introduced by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, King's Road. It has a lively showy appearance in flower, and proves a valuable addition to our greenhouses.

Quite smooth in every part: *branches* trailing, vimineous, numerous, slender, angular, leafy. *Leaves* loosely scattered, sessile by a one-jointed decurrent gland, linear with the flat side perpendicular, about an inch long, one-nerved, slantedly pointed, with a small prickle at the end of the lowermost edge. *Stipules* minute, subulate, upright, caducous. *Flowerheads* yellow, axillary, peduncled, generally in pairs though often solitary, the size of a small pea, disposed bunchwise round the upper part of the branches. *Peduncles* about even with the leaf, filiform,

straight, smooth, yellowish. *Calyx* minute, of the same colour as the corolla. *Petals* 5, oval, straw-coloured, nearly white, much shorter than the stamens. *Pod* (in the unripe state) an inch and half long, linear, very narrow, pointed.

JUSTICIA Gendarussa.

Willow-leaved Justicia.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ACANTHI. *Jussieu gen.* 102. *Div. II.*
ACANTHACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 472.
JUSTICIA. Suprà vol. 4. *fol.* 309.

Div. Calyce simplici, corollis bilabiatis: labiis divisis.

J. *Gendarussa*, fruticosa; corollis bilabiatis: labio superiore indiviso, foliis lanceolatis, spicis terminalibus, floribus verticillatis, bracteis minutis, antheris binatis. *Dryander MSS. in sched. banks.*

Justicia Gendarussa. *Burm. ind.* 10. *Linn. suppl.* 85. *Vahl symb.* 2. 14. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 87. *Vahl enum.* 1. 134. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 3?. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 1. 129.

Rapunculus galeatus salicis glabro folio bisnagaricus, floribus aurantiis. *Pluk. alm.* 316. *t.* 55. *fig.* 3; *(mala.)*

Gendarussa sosa. *Rumph. amb.* 4. 70. *t.* 28; *et* 72. *t.* 29.

Vada Kodi. *Rheede mal.* 9. 79. *t.* 42.

Frutex *sesquipedalis (v. ultrà), totus glaber.* Rami *teretes.* Folia *opposita, (brevissimè) petiolata, lanceolata, acuta? (obtusiuscula) glabra, integerrima, 2-uncialia.* Petioli *3-lineares.* Spicæ *terminales, digitales (palmares; flores utrinque 2 v. 4: folium lineare-lanceolatum utrinque sub singulo verticillo, unguiculare; superioribus minoribus, brevè petiolatum, longitudine florum.* Vahl.) Flores *verticillati.* Bracteæ *subulatæ, calyce breviores.* Cal. *5-partitus, persistens.* Laciniæ *subulatæ, erectæ, 2-lineares.* Cor. *monopetala, bilabiata.* Tubus *cylindraceus, ex albido virescens, semuncialis.* Faux *parva, intùs punctis rubris adspersa.* Limbus *bilabiatus.* Labium superius *oblongum integrum, subadscendens, apice inflexum, tubo paulò brevius, album.* Labium inferius *obovatum, longitudine labii superioris, album, secundùm medium punctis rubris irroratum, ibique rugosum, apice trifidum.* Laciniæ *ovatæ, obtusæ, parvæ.* Nectarium *urceolatum, crassiusculum, margine integrum, basin germinis cingens, albidum, vix semilineare.* Fil. 2, *subulata, tubo supernè adnata, ad latera faucis divaricata, labiis corollæ dimidio breviora, alba.* Anthæ *apice filamenti dilatato insidentes, flavæ, bilobæ (inferior aristata.* Vahl): lobi *ovato-oblongi, ab invicem remoti.* Germen *superum, oblongum, compressum.* Stylus *filiformis, erectus, longitudine corollæ apice parum inflexus.* Stigma *obsoletè bifidum.* Dryander MSS. in sched. banks.

We copy the following account of the species from the Flora Indica of Roxburgh:

"A handsome shrub. I have never met with it wild, "but in the gardens it is common, and grows readily from "slips and cuttings; it is in flower during the wet season "chiefly. I am told it is indigenous in the Malay Islands."

" *Stem* scarcely any. *Branches* numerous, long, strag-
" gling, except when kept cut, they are then more erect.
" *Bark* of the young parts generally dark purple, and very
" smooth; in some varieties green. *Leaves* opposite, short
" petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, frequently a little scolloped,
" smooth, from three to six inches long, and from half an
" inch to an inch broad, nerve and veins dark purple.
" *Spikes* terminal, erect, whorled. *Anthers* double, the
" lower ones with a spurlike projection pointing downwards
" and outwards."

" Willdenow has spoiled the specific name. Linnæus " wrote it *Gandarussa*, which is nearer to the true one, viz. " *Gundharusa*." *Roxb. loc. cit.*

Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1800, from the East Indies.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road; where the plant is cultivated in the hothouse and flowers early in the spring.

It has never yet been figured in any popular publication, and is we believe a scarce plant.

The description is by the late learned and excellent Mr. Dryander.

Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Picadilly July. 1. 1822. J. Watts. sc.

POLYGALA oppositifolia.

Lilac-flowered Milk-wort.

DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PEDICULARES. (RHINANTHACEÆ. ***Decand théor. ed. 2. 247.)*** ***Jussieu gen. 99. Div. I.*** Stamina non didynama, 2 aut plura.

POLYGALEÆ. ***Cal.*** 5-phyllus rarò 5-fidus æstivatione imbricata: sæpiùs irregularis: foliolis 2 lateralibus interioribus majoribus quandòque petaloideis; reliquorum duobus anterioribus (respectû spicæ) tertio postico. ***Petala*** 3-5, mediante tubo staminео connexa, rarò distincta. ***Stam.*** hypogyna, 8 (nunc 3-4 v. 5): filamentis infernè connatis in tubulum hìnc apertum indè petala connectentem: ***Antheræ*** simplices, basi insertæ, poro apicis dehiscentes. ***Germ.*** 2-loc. (quandòque 1-3-loc.) ovulis solitariis pendulis: ***Stylus*** 1: ***Stigma*** sæpè bilabiatum. ***Pericarpium*** sæpiùs capsulare, 2-loculare, 2-valve valvis medio septigeris: nunc Drupa vel Samara 1-2-sperma. ***Semina*** pendula, umbilico (in capsularibus) strophiolato vel comoso. ***Embryo*** in axi albuminis carnosi vix longioris, quandòque (præsertìm in pericarpiis clausis) deficientis. ***Herbæ vel frutices, utplurimùm glabri. Folia simplicia indivisa alterna exstipulata. Flores spicati sæpiùs terminales.*** Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy. 2. 542.

POLYGALA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 150.

Div. Cristatæ.

P. ***oppositifolia***, floribus cristatis, caule fruticoso, foliis oppositis ovatis acutis. ***Linn. mant.*** 259; ***(affirmante exemplari spontaneo in Herb. Banks. cum prototypo in Herb. Linn. collato.)***

Polygala oppositifolia. ***Thunb. prod.*** 120. ***Willd. sp. pl.*** 3. 685. ***Desfont. in ann. du mus.*** 1. 130. ***Hort. Kew. ed.*** 2. 4. 244; ***(excluso synonymo Boten. magaz.*** 492. ***ad*** P. cordifoliam *pertinente).*

Frutex ***erectus, glaberrimus, divaricato-ramosus,*** ramis ***strictis virgatis laxè foliosis teretibus sæpiùs subrubentibus, suprà dichotomis, racemo in furcâ dichotomiæ subsessili.*** Fol. ***decussato-opposita, internodiis subæqualia, patentissima, subsessilia, glaberrima, opacatu, lato-ovata, acuta cum mucrone, basi subcordata, semunciam longa latitudine paulò minore.*** Racemi ***terminales, breves, corymbosi, decussato-pluri-***(5-7?) ***flori, patentes;*** axis ***glabra brevis;*** pedicelli ***oppositi filiformes patentissimi flori subæquales, basi*** bracteis ***trinis parvis subrubentibus ovato-oblongis acutis verticillatis cincti.*** Flores ***dilutiùs purpurascentes extus cum aliquo virore tincti venisque sanguineis picti, vix semunciam longi.*** Cal. ***glaber, foliolis*** 3 minoribus ***ovato-oblongis obtusis subcoloratis concavis,*** 1 ***summo vexillo incumbente,*** 2 ***carinæ supposi-tis;*** 2 majoribus ***lateralibus carinæ æqualibus inæquilateri-cordatis obtusis cum acumine brevi, intùs intensiùs coloratis, planis.*** COR. VEX. ***dipetalum, breve, subdecolorum, petalis inæqualitèr 2-fidis, lobo*** interiore ***lato introrsum obliquato reflexo,*** exteriore ***angusto brevi subulato erecto:*** alæ clandestinæ 2, ***foliolis calycinis*** 4 ***inferioribus alternantes, parvæ, decoloræ, subulato-lineares, imo carinæ tubo insertæ, modò totæ cum eo accreto-confluentes v. sæpiùs liberæ erectæ appressæ:*** carina ***infernè virescens, supernè pulvrulè rosea,*** penicillo ***albo decomposito multifido.*** Stamina *et* pistillum POLYGALÆ ligularis ***fol. seq.*** 637.

In the Banksian Herbarium in Mr. Brown's library we find a sample of our plant, which has been collated with the prototype of the species in the Linnæan Herbarium, and are thus enabled to identify it satisfactorily with the POLYGALA *oppositifolia* of the Mantissa. The branches are quite smooth as well as the leaves, which are almost as broad as they are long and nearly of the length of the intervals. In the plant figured under the title of P. *oppositifolia* in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, and adopted in the last edition of Hortus Kewensis, the branches are villous as well as the leaves underneath, which last are also nearly twice as long as they are broad and considerably longer than the intervals; characters that prove it to belong rather to the POLYGALA *cordifolia* of Willdenow. Slighter and less definite distinctions prevail throughout the two plants; for instance, in the colour of the corolla, which is paler in *oppositifolia*, where the outer lobes of the two petals of the *vexillum* are also proportionately much longer and straighter than in *cordifolia*, in which these are nearly obsolete and point outwards, and the latent *alæ* (see the next article, P. *ligularis)* much more conspicuous here than in *cordifolia*. In fine, the two plants have altogether a very different general appearance from each other.

We find no published figure of our plant, which is far less common in our collections than *cordifolia*. The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea. The species is said to have been originally imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by the late Mr. Masson, in 1790.

A very smooth upright straddling-branched shrub: *branches* rodded, straight, generally tinged with purple, round, loosishly leaved, dichotomous at the end with a sessile raceme in the fork of the dichotomy. *Leaves* decussately opposite, about the length of the intervals, wide spread, nearly sessile, quite smooth, opaque, broadly ovate sharp with a separate point, slightly cordate at the base, about half an inch long and nearly as broad. *Racemes* terminal, short, corymbose, decussately several-(5-7?)-flowered, spreading, with a short smooth axis or rachis; *pedicles* opposite, filiform, wide spread, about equal to the flower, surrounded at the base by three small pinkish ovately oblong pointed *bractes* placed in a whorl so as to resemble a small calyx. *Flowers* pale purple, greenish

on the outside with deeply coloured veins, about half an inch long. *Calyx* smooth; *smaller leaflets* three, ovately oblong, obtuse, faintly and partially coloured, concave, the uppermost one standing apart and inclining along the vexillum, the lower two subtending the carina; *larger ones* lateral, as long as the carina, flat, inequilaterally cordate, obtuse with a small point, more deeply coloured at the inner surface. *Vexillum* dipetalous, short, nearly colourless; *petals* unequally bifid, *inner lobe* broad slanted inwards reflexed, *outer* short narrow subulate upright; *latent alæ* (see following article, POLYGALA *ligularis)* 2, alternate with the 4 lower leaflets of the calyx, small, colourless, subulately linear, inserted at the base of the stamineous tube, upright, close-pressed and sometimes entirely grown to the tube: *carina* green below, deep rose-coloured above, with a white decompounded multifid *crest* or *pencil*. *Stamens* and *pistil* nearly as in POLYGALA *ligularis* of the following article (637).

We shall now add the very instructive observations of Mr. Brown on the natural order to which the subject of this article belongs.

" POLYGALEÆ. The curious observation of Richard, that " the arillus of the seed, whether general or partial, is never " found in the Dicotyledonous orders with monopetalous " flowers, seems to have determined Jussieu *(in Annales du* " *mus.* 14. 386. *et seqq.)* and other French botanists to re- " move POLYGALA, remarkable for its caruncula umbilicalis, " from *Rhinanthaceæ* with which they had placed it, and " to consider it, along with some nearly related genera, as " forming a distinct polypetalous order. They appear to " me, however, not to have taken so correct a view of the " structure of its Corolla as Adanson (*Fam. des plantes* 2. " 348.), who very justly observes, that both in this genus " and SECURIDACA, which he rightly associates with it, the " apparently monopetalous corolla is made up of three pe- " tals, united by the means of the cohering filaments, the " external sutures remaining visible; but Adanson himself " has not observed the minute rudiments of two additional " petals in SECURIDACA, the existence and position of which " assist in explaining the nature of the irregularity in POLY- " GALA, where no such rudiments are found, but in which " the corolla is in every other respect very similar. A much " nearer approach to regularity, however, takes place in an

" unpublished genus, having five petals, which, though
" irregular, are of nearly equal size and similarly connected
" by the cohering filaments, likewise five in number. The
" essential characters of the order *Polygaleæ*, to which
" KRAMERIA, MONNINA, SALOMONIA, and several unpublished
" genera, also belong, consist in the hypogynous insertion of
" its corolla, which is always irregular, and frequently re-
" duced to three petals, connected together by the co-
" hering filaments, whose antheræ are simple and bursting
" only at the top." *Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2. 542.

POLYGALA ligularis.

Strap-leaved Milk-wort.

DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PEDICULARES. (RHINANTHACEÆ. *ex Decand. théor. ed.* 2. 247.) *Jussieu gen.* 99. *Div. I.* Stamina non didynama duo aut plura.

POLYGALEÆ. *Brown in gen. rem. flind. voy.* 2. 542; *et suprà fol.* 636.

POLYGALA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 150.

Div. Cristatæ.

P. *ligularis*, ramis erectis dichotomis approximatè foliosis villosis, foliis sparsis lingulato-linearibus glabris; racemis umbellatis, pedicellis in axi brevissima villosa alternis: lobo exteriore petalorum vexilli brevissimo, latere acuminis interiore introrsum obliquato.

Fruticulus *erectus, subsesquipedalis*, ramis *foliosis erectis villosis è teretibus foliorum decursú interruptè angulosis.* Folia *numerosa, sparsa, patentia, ligulata acumine brevi obtusiusculo, glabra, uninervia, ¾ unciæ ferè longa latitudine subsesquilineari, internodiis pluriès longiora.* Racemi *terminales, umbellato-contracti, erecti, alternatim pluri-(6?-)-flori;* pedicelli *axi brevissimæ alternè circumpositi, filiformes, villosi, erecti, flore foliisque obvallantibus breviores, singuli* bracteolis 3 *ovatis obtusis villosis erectis verticillatis ad basin cincti.* Flores *speciosi, lætè purpurei, nutantes, transversè unciales vel ultrà, semunciam v. ultrà longi.* Cal. *glaber*, foliolis 3 minoribus *ovatis concavis virentibus*, 1 *summo vexillo incumbente*, 2 *carinæ suppositis;* 2 majoribus *lateralibus coloratis, venosis, inæquilateri-cordatis, obtusis, patentissimis, adscendentibus.* COR. vexillum *dipetalum, parvum carinâ aliquotiès brevius*, petala *subovata, imbricato-approximata, albicantia cum venis purpureis, margine interiore villosa, apice bilobo-fissa*, lobo interiore *obtuso reflexo*, exteriore *curto obliquè truncato cum angulo exteriore brevissimo:* alæ 2 *clandestinæ segmentis calycinis lateralibus alternantes, ovatæ, albæ, breves tubi filamentosi basi utrinque insertæ, calyce profundiùs inclusæ:* carina *monopetala folliculari-falcata, infernè albicans, suprà atro-purpurea*, penicillo *albido bipartito-multifida finem carinæ subsuperante cristata.* Fil^a. *præter cuspidem flaccidam antheriferam purpurea:* pollen *grumoso-granulosum.* Stylus *glaber, albidus, subfusiformi-elongatus, robustior, assurgens, stamina subsuperans, intùs sulco longitudinali exaratus:* stigma *stylum glochidato-terminans, glochide viridi, brevi, anticè rimâ glabrâ longitudinali incisâ, apice cernuo glanduloso pruinoso albido secernente:* germ. *viride, disco hypogyno cavo insertum, obcordato-oblongum, compressum, venosum, glabrum, stylo pluriès brevius, 2-loc. loculis parallelis monospermis.*

Lately introduced by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, in the King's Road, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Samples, collected by Mr. Masson in South Africa, have been deposited in the Banksian Herbarium as varieties

of POLYGALA *myrtifolia*, a far larger shrub with greatly wider obovately oblong round-topped leaves, racemes with a much longer axis or rachis, paler coloured flowers, a shorter stigma, and *latent alæ* with villous points, or, when these alæ are confluent for their whole length with the stamineous tube on which they stand (as is sometimes the case, and then their presence is marked merely by a prominence with a corresponding contour), a villous spot where the point of the alæ would have been had these been detached.

We do not find that the *latent alæ*, of which we have spoken, have been previously noticed in this genus by any one, but that its corolla has been always regarded as tripetalous. In three species from the Cape of Good Hope however, which we have examined, two latent petals, termed *alæ* from their analogy to those of the flower of the papilionaceous *Leguminosæ*, and which alternate on each side the corolla with the lower segments of the calyx, have certainly been present in a more or less perfect form; and always in such state as to require, in our opinion, the corolla to be considered as pentapetalous rather than tripetalous.

In the corolla of POLYGALA the papilionaceous type differs from that of the *Leguminosæ*, in having a dipetalous vexillum and monopetalous carina, instead of a monopetalous vexillum and dipetalous carina as there.

On mentioning the above circumstance to Mr. BROWN, he pointed out to us the observation on the genus SECURIDACA, to be found in the extract from his work in the preceding article.

ARDISIA paniculata.

Panicled Ardisia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MYRSINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 532.
ARDISIA. Suprà vol. 7. fol. 533.

A. *paniculata*, fruticosa; foliis cuneato-oblongis, subsessilibus, integris, glabris, reflexis: paniculis terminalibus, ovalibus, alternè decompositis. *Roxburgh MSS; (ex anglico versum).*

Frutex *arboreus.* Rami *novelli crassi, subsucculenti, cortice lævi lætè virenti.* Folia *ramulorum apicibus sparsè confertèque circumposita, subsessilia, lanceolata vel cuneato-oblongata, obtusiuscula, integra, glabra,* 6-14-*uncialia latitudine* 3-5-*uncialia.* Paniculæ *terminales, amplissimæ, ovales, ex ramulis compositis patentibus teretibus glabris virentibus.* Flores *numerosi, grandiusculi, rosei.* Bracteæ *oblongæ.* Cal. *limbo* 5-*fido segmentis latè ovatis.* Cor. *subrotata, laciniis limbi ovatis.* Fil. *brevia, basi corollæ inserta:* antheræ *sagittatæ in conum coadunatæ.* Germen *ovatum, unilociulare, ovulo solitario fundo loculi annexo.* Stylus *staminibus longior:* stigma *simplex.* Roxburgh MSS; (ex anglico versum).

Newly introduced from the East Indies, and now in flower at the Comtesse des Vandes's botanical garden, Bayswater, for the first time in this country. It requires to be cultivated in the hothouse.

Said by Dr. Roxburgh to form a large shrub or small tree on its native hills of Chittagong, where it is conspicuous for the size of the reflexed foliage, and copious panicles of lively pink blossom. Like most of the congeners, it continues covered for a great part of the year at once with both blossom and fruit.

" *Young shoots* thick, somewhat succulent, with a
" smooth clear green bark. *Leaves* crowded about the
" ends of the branchlets, subsessile, passing from a lanceo-
" late to a cuneately oblong form, rather blunt, entire,
" smooth, from six to fourteen inches long and from three
" to five broad. *Panicles* terminal, very large, oval, com-
" posed of numerous patent compound round smooth green
" branches. *Flowers* very numerous, pretty large, pink.
" *Bractes* oblong. Border of the *calyx* divided into five
" broad ovate segments. *Corolla* subrotate; segments ovate.

" *Filaments* short, inserted at the base of the corolla: " *anthers* sagittate, united into a cone. *Germen* ovate, one-" celled, with one ovulum, which is attached to the bottom " of the cell. *Style* longer than the stamens: *stigma* " simple." *Roxburgh MSS.*

On samples from India, in the Lambertian Herbarium, the leaves are as large as described in the above text; and the panicles, though loose, much fuller of blossom than in the present plant, which was a young one.—It is certainly, when in vigour and at its full growth, the finest species of the genus yet known.

ERRATUM.

In fol. 632 of the foregoing fasciculus, line 2 from the bottom, for " slightly permanent" *read* " slightly prominent."

NEOTTIA procera.

Nepal Neottia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. II.* Anthera stigmati parallela persistens. *Massæ pollinis* vel farinaceæ vel è corpusculis angulatis, apicibus stigmati affixæ. *Brown in hort. kew. ed. 2.* 5. 198.

NEOTTIA. Suprà vol. 7. *fol.* 602.

N. *procera*, foliis lanceolatis acuminatis; spicæ axi villosâ, labello ovato-acuminato erecto basi ventricoso apice recurvo, intùs infernè barbato, supernè in palatum pruinosum secùs medium sulcatum intumescente.
Neottia procera. *Titulus quo hort. bot. calcutt. venit.*

Rhizoma *pluriceps, crassiùs fibrosum.* Scapi *erecti, teretes, foliorum petiolis vaginati, tripedales ultràve, basi digitum vel circitèr crassi.* Fol. *plurima, decrescentia, caulina, sparsa;* lamina *lanceolata, acuminata, subundulata, patentissima,* 8-*uncialis v. ultrà latitudine quater ferè minore, suprà pruinoso-micans nervis paucis conspicuioribus:* petiolorum *vaginæ membranosæ, pallidæ, subtriunciales, nervis longitudinalibus lineatæ.* Spica *parviflora, simplex, elongato-cylindrica, numerosa, laxiùs sparsa, erecta, patula, axi tereti villosâ.* Bracteæ *virentes, germen arctè semi-involventes subsuperantesque, acuminatæ, extùs villosæ.* Flores *chloroleuci, glabri, torsione germinis supinati, subdiaphani.* Germ. *sessile, virens, adscendens, cylindricum,* ¼ *unciæ longum.* Cor. *nutans, germine* ¼ *brevior, campanulata, semiringens:* petala 3 exteriora *æquilonga, oblongo-ovata, acuminata, extùs infernè subvirentia,* unum medium *summum porrecto-fornicatum,* duo infernè lateralia *labello supposita, patentia, divergentia, plana, suprà recurva, intùs albo-micantia;* interiora 2 *supernè lateralia, tenerrima, albo-diaphana, latiora, apice rotundata, cum summo medio exteriore secundùm latus interius utrique incumbente in galeam posticam fornicato-porrectam cohærentia, à margine exteriore supernè recurva.* Labellum *erectum, carnosum, petalis æquilongum latitudine duplá, sessile, ovatum cum acumine brevi, integerrimum, columnam breviorem à marginibus involutis comprehendens, infernè extùs ventricoso-convexum, à cavo internè respondente pilis robustis glandulosis obtusis ab utrinque versùs medium conniventibus barbatum, supernè brevè recurvatum cum disco interiore albido pruinoso levitèr pulvinato sulcoque longitudinali intersecto.* Columna *aptera, erecta, libera, ovato-acuminata, brevis, labello longiori occultata, diaphano-albicans, posticè convexa, anticè concava:* anthera *reversa, opercularis, castaneo-fuscescens, apice posticè declivi columnæ inserta, stigmate parallela, persistens, convexa, altiùs à parte posticá didymo-fissá immersa, anticè dehiscens, bilocularis loculis contiguis et à septulo incompleto septi duplicati principalis parallelo secùs medium interceptis.* Massæ pollinis 2, *grossè granulosæ, ochroleucæ, clavato-didymæ, bilobo-partitæ, anticè* proscollæ *immediatè annexæ, peragente anthesi sitú reversæ.* Stigma *anticum, ovato-acuminatum, concavum frontem fermè totum columnæ tenens, albicans;* areola secernens *inferior glandulosa glabra profundiùs cavata, in* rostellum *superius membranaceum acuminatum (post peractam anthesin ob elapsam proscollam bifidum) continuata.* (N. anticè *vel* posticè *semper respectú floris expansi supinati intelligimus.)*

Samples of this species collected in Nepal are deposited in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium; and seed of it has been recently sent from the botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Wallich, under the present name.

The drawing was made at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant is cultivated in the hothouse, and flowers during the early part of the summer.

Whether it is a genuine NEOTTIA or not, we do not pretend to decide, never having critically inspected any one of the genus. According to the latest definition, the *labellum* should be beardless in NEOTTIA, which is not the case here; but that may be a circumstance not essential to the group.

Scapes several simple 2-3 feet high, sheathed by the petioles of the numerous spreading scattered lanceolate foliage. *Spikes* terminal, simple, cylindrically elongated, from 6 inches to a foot in length, with numerous small open-ranked greenish white inconspicuous flowers: axis round, villous. *Germen* about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the corolla, half inveloped by a rather longer greenish *bracte*, which is pointed and villous on the outside. *Label* fleshy, nearly of the colour of the rest of the corolla but fading to a rusty white, of the same length as the other petals but much broader, sessile, upright, ovate, shortly pointed, entire, ventricose at the base where it is bearded within, top shortly recurved and bluntly pointed, palate frosted, slightly pulvinate, and intersected by a single furrow.

CHLIDANTHUS fragrans.

Perfumed Chlidanthus.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 52. *Div. II.*
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.* Radix bulbosa. Flores spathacei umbellati, rarò solitarii.

CHLIDANTHUS. *Cor.* infundibularis subirregularis: laciniis ovalibus patentibus. *Stamina* erecta, inclusa, tubi apice basibus subconnatis inserta, inæqualia, brevioribus laciniis externis oppositis. *Filamenta* longiora subulata: breviora bidentata. *Antheræ* innatæ. *Germen* 3-loculare polyspermum: *ovulis* compressis distichis. *Stylus* filiformis directione staminum. *Stigma* trilobum. *Capsula* subcartilaginea trivalvis. *Semina* membranacea marginata. *Herbæ Chilenses, floribus luteis præcocibus, foliis linearibus.* Lindley collect. 34.

Chlidanthus fragrans. *Herbert append.* 46. *Lindley collect.* 34.
Clinanthus luteus. *Herbert in eod.* 40.
Pancratium luteum. *Pavon sub exemplari indigena in Herbario Lambertiano asservato.*

Folia *linearia, graminea, lætè viridia, serotina (in plantâ à pictore nostro visâ glauca et cum scapo simultaneè provenientia).* Scapus *præcox, sesquipedalis, pauciflorus.* Flores *lutei, sessiles, subodori (in præsenti plantâ subpedunculati et incensam thurem jucundissimè redolentes) spathâ inclusi* 1-2-*valvi, ovatâ, ipsis dimidio breviore.* Cor. *infundibularis, subirregularis, tubo longo gracili sulcato:* laciniis *eo triplò brevioribus, patentibus,* interioribus *ovalibus, retusis,* exterioribus *ovatis, mucronatis.* Stamina *recta, inclusa, inæqualia,* filamentis *laciniis exterioribus oppositorum subulatis, integris, alternorum brevioribus bidentatis.* Antheræ *oblongæ, innatæ.* Germen *trigonum, 3-loculare, polyspermum,* ovulis *compressis, distichis.* Stylus *filiformis, staminibus longior.* Stigma *trilobum.* Capsula *(quam comminutam tantùm vidimus) trivalvis, subcartilaginea.* Semina *brunnea, membranacea, marginata.* Lindley collect. 34.

Drawn at Mr. Brookes's Nursery, Ball's Pond. We did not see the plant, and have retained it under the present generic head, from a persuasion that the species will be found to combine with some of the imperfectly known Peruvian plants, provisionally attached to PANCRATIUM.

The species appears to have served Mr. Herbert with the matter of two distinct genera; in neither of which, however, can we perceive a single point to distinguish it from AMARYLLIS. In a character subsequently defined by Mr. Lindley, the filaments are described as slightly connected

at the base, the three alternate shorter ones as bidentate, and the seeds as flat and membranously bordered. By the two first marks, if correctly expressed, it is distinguished from AMARYLLIS, and by the latter from PANCRATIUM, to which last it plainly comes the nearest. What Mr. Lindley intends by *antheræ innatæ* we own we cannot guess: possibly that circumstance may prove another available distinction.

The plant drawn for our publication is said to have come from Chili; that which flowered in Lord Caernarvon's collection at Highclere, from Buenos Ayres; and a native sample in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium was probably collected in Peru.

The fragrance has been likened to that of Frankincense. Mr. Lindley speaks of the leaves as grasslike, of a bright green colour, and as coming after the departure of the inflorescence. In our sample the leaves were glaucous and simultaneous with the flowers; nor were the flowers quite sessile as described by Mr. Lindley, but had short peduncles. Mr. Lindley does not seem to have seen the foliage. The scape is sometimes a foot and half high.

If we should ever meet with a fresh plant, we shall notice the subject more fully in some future article of this Register.

M. Hart. del.

Pub by J. Sudgway 170 Piccadilly Jan. 1. 1822.

J. Watts. sc

CALADIUM odorum.

Apple-scented Caladium.

MONŒCIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. AROIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 23. *Div. I.* Spadix spathâ involutus. AROIDEÆ (includentes et *Typhas* et *Aroideas* Jussi.). *Brown* 1. 333. *Sect. I.* Flores diclines; Perianthio nullo. *Aroideæ veræ.*

CALADIUM. *Spatha* monophylla, cucullata, basi convoluta. *Spadix* ad *apicem* staminifer, mucrone quandòque nudo; *medio* glandulosus; *basi* germinibus tectus. *Antheræ* peltatæ, sub peltâ ad ambitum multiloculares. *Glandulæ* (stamina sterilia) obtusæ. *Stigma* umbilicatum. *Bacca* monosperma? *Brown prod.* 1. 336.

OBS. An omnes v. plures Baccâ monospermâ instructæ sint in posterum determinandum. *Br. l. c.*

C. *odoratum*, caudescens; foliis cordatis, basi bifidis, lobis rotundatis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis, spadice spatham cymbiformem æquante cum apice staminifero unam-tertiam partem longitudinis suæ occupante: baccis 1-4-spermis. *Roxburgh MSS.; (ex anglico versum.)*

Radix *è fibris crassis longè reptantibus, absque tamen bulbillis in* indico, *cæterum simillimo, frequentibus.* Caudex *simplex, rectus, cicatrizatus, intra biennium altitudinem bipedalem (cum foliis simul orgyalem) cum diametro brachii humani acquirens.* Fol. *caulina, petiolata,* laminâ *ovato-cordatâ pedes* ¾-4 *longâ* 2-3 *latâ, glabratâ, basi fissâ, apice obtusâ cum mucrone recurvo, lobis rotundatis repandis, costâ nervisque crassis subtùs varicosis;* petiolus *viridis,* 2-3-*pedalis, totus à dimidio inferiore vaginans, indè cylindricus glabratus.* Pedunculi 1-*flori, per paria axillares, subteretes, petiolo subbreviores,* bracteis *spathaceis distincti.* Spatha *erecta, glabra, pallidè virens, infernè crassa, ventricosa, convoluta, persistens,* supernè *cymbiformis cum acumine brevi, caduca.* Spadix *spathæ subæqualis subcylindrica;* apex staminiger ⅓ *circitèr totius longitudinis tenens,* medium *constrictum glandulis planis rhomboideis obsitum,* basis *conica germinibus tecta:* antheræ *numerosæ, rhombiformes, ad ambitum* 10-12-*loculares, loculis apice fissurâ externâ dehiscentibus:* germina *numerosa,* 4-*locularia, ovulis* 2-3 *in loculo quoque, fundo affixis:* stylus 0: stig. *subrotundum.* Baccæ *numerosæ, magnitudine Cerasi minoris, pro seminum numero variè rotundatæ, glabræ, nitidæ, coccineæ, uniloculares, omni septorum vestigio increscentibus seminibus obliterato:* semina *sæpiùs* 1-4, *subrotunda, glabra;* integumentum *simplex, recens molle atque spongiosum:* albumen *semini conforme:* embryo *simplex obconicus fine folioli exterioris* plumula *obtuso juxta apicem seminis denudato.* Roxburgh MSS. (ex anglico versum.)

The diminished representation of the entire plant was done by Mr. Gowen, by whom the sample was communicated from which the rest of the drawing was taken of the

natural size. It has been introduced by Lord Caernarvon, and raised in his hothouse at Highclere, where it flowered in March last, for the first time in this country. We believe that it is not yet in any other collection.

A stately species, and said by Dr. Roxburgh to be native of Pegu, whence it was sent by Mr. Felix Carey to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it thrives and bears ripe fruit. The scent of the flowers is described as pleasant; to us it resembled that of ripe apples.

In two years the plant will acquire a *stem* of the thickness of a man's arm, and the height of two feet; with the leaves of six or eight feet. The blade of the *leaf* is from two to four feet long, and from two to three broad, has a smooth surface with broad thick nerves conspicuously varicose at the under side: the *petiole* is from two to three feet long, forming a sheath at the lower half, from thence a cylindrical shaft. The *spathe* decays and falls off in an early stage at the upper half, while the lower becomes the permanent envelope of the seed. The *berries* are of a bright scarlet colour, and about the size of a small cherry.

In ARUM the spadix is naked at the upper part, staminiferous at the middle, and germiniferous at the base; in CALADIUM the upper part is covered by a close numerous spike of stamens and sometimes terminated by a naked point, the middle is glandular, and the base covered with germens.

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Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway, 169 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1822.

BRACHYSEMA undulatum.

Wavy-leaved Brachysema.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. IV.*—PAPILIONACEÆ. *Brown in gen. rem. in flind. voy.* 2. 552.
BRACHYSEMA. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 118.

B. *undulatum*, foliis ellipticis undulatis mucronatis, vexillo oblongo, cordato, suprà convoluto, obtusato.

Frutex *erectus, flexuosus, alternè divaricatèque ramosus supernè ramique recurvato-flexiles, cortice è colore imo brunneo pube canâ sericeâ cinerascente.* Fol. *sparsa, laxa, secunda, erecta, ovata v. rotundo-ovata, undulata, repanda, subtùs sericea, albo-nitentia, suprà glabra, opaco-virentia, reticulato-venulosa, mucronata, nunc basi subcordata, majora biuncialia v. ultrà latitudine subsesquiunciali:* petioli *breves, teretes, sericei:* stipulæ 2, *fuscæ, setaceæ, sericeæ, recurvatæ, petiolo longiores.* Pedunculi *axillares, teretes, sericei, subtriflori (flore ultimo sæpè abortiente) laxi, folio aliquotiès longiores:* bracteæ 3, *parvulæ, subulatæ, calyci appressæ plurimùmque breviores, una media brevior obtusior concava.* Flores *penduli, lutescentes.* Cal. *membranaceus, melinus, fusco-puncticulatus, sericeus, corollâ plus duplo brevior, oblato-campanulatus, bilabiato-fissus, basi posticè gibbosus;* labium superius *emarginatum dentibus* 2 *acutis,* inferius *trifidum segmentis ovato-acuminatis erectis subæqualibus.* Cor. $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ v. circitèr longa, oblonga, alis adductis:* vexillum *oblongo-cordatum, reflexum, carinâ brevius; unguis linearis, fornicatus, calycem æquans; lamina infernè orbiculato-dilatata, supernè intensiùs colorata et ob latera inflexa angustato-concava, sæpè intus rubedine tincta:* alæ *lineari-ligulatæ, parallelæ, à lateralibus interioribus conniventes, ab exterioribus carinam triplo latiorem imbricantes:* carina *oblonga, obtusissima, compressè ventricosa, porrecta, subtùs connata, suprà aperta, utrinque ad basin lobo rotundo depressiore extrorsùm flexo auriculata.* Filam. *alternè breviora, summum medium ad basin arcû alto fornicatum, reliqua basi gibboso-incrassata, exteriorum verò gibbositas crassior latiorque,* 2 *ad latera medii summi posita curvo imo postico secùs receptaculum commune appressè assurgentia:* anthæ. *flaviusculæ, parvæ, incumbentes,* polline *albido granuloso.* Germ. *ovato-oblongum, sericeo-hirsutum, stylo aliquotiès brevius, polyspermum, disco glanduloso obliquo prominente insertum:* stylus *staminibus longior, continuus, albus, elongato-filiformis glaber assurgens acutus;* stig. *punctum pruinosum.*

Of this genus we know of only one other recorded species, and that is published in the second volume of this Register (fol. 118). The present was lately raised by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, from seed said to have been collected in the recently explored interior of New South

Wales. It succeeds in the greenhouse, where it flowers about March and April.

A shrub: stem upright, with divaricate branches bent and pendent at the upper part, as is the stem at the top; bark chestnut-brown with a fine whitish fur. *Leaves* loosely scattered, pointing in one direction, ovate or round-ovate, wavy, with a repand edge, silky and white underneath, smooth and opaquely green above, finely and nettedly veined, mucronate, sometimes slightly cordate or indented at the base, the larger ones about two inches long and one and a half broad: *petioles* short, round, silky: *stipules* 2, brown, setaceous, silky, recurved, longer than the petiole. *Peduncles* axillary, generally 3-flowered (the upper flower often miscarrying with us), several times longer than the leaf; *bractes* 3, small, subulate, pressed close to and much shorter than the calyx, the middle different from the other two. *Flowers* pendulous, palish yellow. *Calyx* membranous, thickly dotted with brown on a yellowish ground, silkily furred, more than twice as short as the corolla, oblately campanulate, bilabiately cloven, gibbous at the base at the back; *upper lip* notched with two pointed teeth, *lower lip* trifid with nearly equal ovately taper-pointed upright segments. *Corolla* about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch long, oblong, with contracted alæ; *vexillum* oblongly cordate, reflex, shorter than the carina; *unguis* linear, arched, equal to the calyx; *lamina* orbicularly widened and expanded below, deeper coloured and by the bending of the sides narrowed and concave above, often tinged with red on the inside: *alæ* linearly ligulate, converging by their inner edge, and overlapping the carina by their outer: *carina* three times broader than the alæ, obtuse, rounded at the end, pointing forwards, compressedly ventricose, open at the upper side, of one piece at the under, eared on each side the base by a round depressed outwardly bent lobe. *Filaments* thickened at the base, the middle upper one deeply arched at the bottom part within the calyx: *anthers* small, incumbent, yellow; *pollen* granular, whitish. *Germen* ovately oblong, shaggy, several times shorter than the style, many-seeded, standing on a prominent glandular disk. *Stigma* an obsoletely pubescent point.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1822. J. Watts. sc.

MELIA sempervirens.

West Indian Bead-tree.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELIACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 263; *et in mém. du mus. d'hist. nat.* 3. 436. *Div. II.* Folia composita.

MELIA. Cal. minimus 5-fidus. *Petala* 5 oblonga. *Stamina* 10, tubo cylindrico 10-dentato, dentibus antheras intùs adnatas obtegentibus. *Stigma* capitatum. *Drupa* globosa fœta nuce 5-loculari 5-spermâ. *Frutices; folia impari-pinnata, aut bipinnata; flores paniculati axillares. Embryo seminis intra albumen carnosum tenue.* Jussieu loc. cit. 265.

M. *sempervirens*, foliis pinnatis foliolis rugosiusculis subseptenis. *Swartz prod.* 67.

Melia sempervirens. *Swartz obs.* 171. *Ejusd. flor. ind. occid.* 2. 737. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 559. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

Melia Azedarach. *β. sempervirens. Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 550.

Azedarach sempervirens et florens. *Tournef. inst.* 616.

OBS. Ab *Azedarach* distincta est, nec pro varietate æstimari debet. Differt enim ab illâ, quod tota *planta minor et sæpè floret biennis*, quod *foliola lætè viridia, rarò plusquàm* 7, *rugosiuscula, profundiùs et magìs inæqualitèr serrata et acuminata.* Swartz obs. 171; (manuscriptis *b.* Solandri in biblioth. banksianâ repositis subducta.)

MELIA *Azedarach* differt a *sempervirente* quod *planta major*, quod *petioli propè basin teretiores*, quod *foliola plura, sæpiùs* 9 *vel* 11, *longiùs petiolata, saturatè viridia, plana, nitida subtùs punctis minimis ferrugineis adspersa.* Solander MSS. in biblioth. banks.

Tubus stamineus *hypogynus, sanguineo-fuscescens, extùs glaber, intùs pubescens, corollæ æqualis, erectus, brevè decemfidus, lobulis trifidis, lacinulis subulatis mediâ brevissimâ introrsùm antheriferâ:* antheræ *melinæ, erectæ, introrsæ, ab imo dorso insertæ, oblongæ, cuspidatæ, biloculares loculis longitudinalitèr dehiscentibus:* pollen *granulosum, granulis sphæricis.* Germ. *virens, glabrum ovatum esulcum, estriatum;* stylus *continuus, tubo stamineo æqualis, virens, glaber, tereti-elongatus, robustus;* stigma *apex obtusus isoperimetrus subcoloratus pentacollis.*

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the plant has flowered the second year from seed imported from the Calcutta Garden, into which, according to Dr. Roxburgh, it was introduced from the West Indies.

The species was first distinguished from MELIA *Azedarach* by Dr. Solander, as is proved by his manuscripts in Mr. Brown's library, where we have copied the above Latin

observations, the first of which is adopted in the "Observationes" of Swartz, without notice of the real author.

Sempervirens is a smaller plant than *Azedarach*, and often flowers the second year from seed, as in the present instance; the leaflets of the foliage are of lighter green, seldom more than seven, somewhat wrinkled, with deeper and more irregular incisions, and a longer taper-pointed termination.

Azedarach has leaves of a heavier green, with from nine to ten leaflets, which are even, shining, and ferruginously speckled underneath; the petioles are also longer and more rounded at the base. It is known by the name of the "Bead-tree," its yellow fruit, about the size of a cherry, containing a stone which is strung into Rosaries for the use of the Catholics, and is curiously adapted to the purpose by a natural perforation in the direction of its axis. This species has been thence denominated by the *Spaniards* the "Tree of Paradise" (Arbol de Parayso).

We have compared the present plant with native specimens from the West Indies in the Banksian and Lambertian Herbariums, and have no doubt of the specific identity of the two.

Dr. Solander observes that *sempervirens* is an improper name, for, though the foliage is of longer endurance than in *Azedarach*, it is still deciduous, and not evergreen.

Swartz says, in Jamaica the species varies intermediately from a tree to a small bush. It is also native of the island of St. Vincent.

MELASTOMA heteromalla.

New Brazil Melastoma.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 328. *Div. I.* Germen inferum.
MELASTOMA. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 363.

Div. Folia septinervia.

M. *heteromalla,* foliis cordato-ovalibus integerrimis petiolatis subtùs flocculoso-lanatis, petalis obcordatis, antheris basi arcuatis. *Don MSS.*

Fruticosa, pubescens; caulis *erectus suborgyalis,* ramis *supernè axillaribus, oppositis, brevibus, cumque caulis parte novellâ obtusè* 4*-gonis.* Fol. *decussato-distantia, ovalia, apice rotundata, basi cordata,* 4-7*-uncialia latitudine* 3-5*-unciali, septinervia nervis suprà immersis infrà varicosis venas numerosas transversas approximatas parallelas utrinque emittentibus, suprà setoso-sericea, subtus lanâ flosculoso-dispertita simplici candicantia, inferiora deflexa:* petioli 1-2*-unciales, robusti, suprà planiusculi.* Panicula *terminalis, decussato-distans, erecta;* rami *sericei dichotomi;* ramuli *teretes adscendentes, imbricatè alternèque multiflori;* flores *violacei, speciosi, sesquiunciam diametro exsuperantes;* pedicelli *brevissimi, robusti,* 1*-flori;* bracteæ *membranaceæ, rubidæ, ovatæ, apice rotundatæ, appressæ concavæ caducæ extùs sericeæ, petiolis longiores.* Cal. *pedicelli continuus, extùs sericeus,* tubo *oblongo limbum æquante obsoletè* 5*-gono cano-virente,* limbo 5- *rariùs* 6*-partito membranaceo, rotato, rubente caduco, segmentis oblongis obtusis intus glabris.* Pet. 5, *rariùs* 6, *explanata, obcordata, tenuissimè ciliata, summo tubo calycis inserta.* Stam. 10, *rariùs* 12, *declinato-assurgentia, æqualia, corollâ aliquotiès breviora:* fil^a^. *alba, limbo calycis æqualia, conniventia, pilis paucis capitatis aspersa:* anth. *ochroleucæ, rostratìm elongatæ, filamenti subbrevioris apici acuto posticè ad basin à junctură flexili affixæ, infernè curvo arcto erecto-assurgentes, conniventes, basi intùs papilloso-glandulosæ, ventre transversè rugosæ, poro summo obliquo dehiscentes (æstivantes ad fundum calycis usque introflexo-immersæ).* Germ. *sericeum, oblongum, tubo calycis æquale liberèque inclusum, truncatum:* stylus *albus, tereti-elongatus, glaber, suprà curvo brevi assurgens:* stigma *apex isoperimetrus obtusus pruinosus.* Caps. *baccata tubo calycis obtecta, ovata,* 5- *rariùs* 6*-loc., loculorum singulorum medio à rimâ oblongâ quinquefariàm dehiscens,* septa *membranacea medio valvarum inserta, axi capsulæ leviùs connexa,* receptacula 5 *interdùm* 6 *in singulis loculis singula, carnosa, loculis conformia, scrobiculato-punctata, imbricatè seminifera:* sem. *numerosa, reniformi-globosa, punctata;* testa *simplex crustacea fragilis;* albumen 0, embryo *arcuatus, semini conformis, albus;* cotyledones *breves, crassæ, subovales;* radicula *teres, vaga, cotyledonibus longior.* Don MSS.

A very handsome unrecorded species, introduced from the Brazils in 1819. Said to have first flowered in the Duke of Northumberland's garden at Sion House, and since in many collections about town. The drawing was taken

at the garden of the Horticultural Society, Hammersmith, where the plant is cultivated in the stove.

We have ranked the species under the present generic name, although we do not suppose it will be ultimately found to combine with the original MELASTOMA of Linnæus, any more than many others which are placed there until the order is remodelled; a performance towards which, we understand, we may expect some valuable contributions in a future number of the "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum" of M. Kunth.

A tall shrub with a pubescent stem and branches, the latter of which come out at the upper part of the first, are short and obtusely quadrangular. *Leaves* petioled, cordately oval, from 4 to 7 inches long and from 3 to 5 broad, 7-nerved, furred at the upper surface with close-pressed bristly hairs, at the under by a dense tufted white wool. *Panicles* terminal, decussately branched, with imbricately many-flowered branchlets. *Flowers* violet purple, more than an inch and an half across. *Bractes* red, resembling the segments of the calyx. *Limb* of the *calyx* red, with oblong obtuse caducous *segments*; *tube* of the length of the germen and not contracted at the top. *Anthers* cream-coloured, far shorter than the corolla, converging and ascending abruptly by a narrow flexure near the base, on the inside of which they are furnished with several small glandular papillæ. *Fruit* a 5-celled capsule. *Don MSS.*

. d by S. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1822.

POLYGALA latifolia.

Broad-leaved Cape-Milkwort.

DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PEDICULARES. *Jussieu gen.* 99. *Div. I.* Stamina non didynama, 2 aut plura.
RHINANTHACEÆ. *Decand. théor. ed.* 2. 247.
POLYGALEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2. 542; *et suprà fol.* 636.

POLYGALA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 150.

Div. Cristatæ.

P. ***latifolia*** fruticosa, ramis pubescentibus, foliis decussatis, subcoriaceis, glauciusculis, nervosis, rhombeo-ovatis, oblatis, suprà nudis, infrà villosiusculis; racemis umbellatis; antheris barbâ longâ rarâ divaricatâ ad basin.

Fruticulus *erectus (sesquipedalis?)*; ramis *erectis, teretibus, villoso-canescentibus, foliosis, (brevibus?).* Fol. *decussato-opposita, cinereo-virentia, crassiuscula, oblata, rhomboidali-ovata, intervallis longiora, nervosa, mucronata, ciliata, subtùs villis raris adspersa,* $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ longa vel magìs, basi obsoletè cordata:* petiolus *hirsutior, brevissimus.* Racemi *terminales, pluriflori, erecti, umbellato-contracti,* axi *pedicellis plurimùm breviore* bracteis *obtectâ:* pedicelli *stricti, glauci, pallidi, nudiusculi, flore duplo breviores, basi* bracteolis 3 *verticillatis ovato-oblongis cincti.* Flores *dilutiùs purpurascentes* $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ longi v. circitèr.* Cal. *ferè congenerum affinium.* Vexillum *dipetalum chloroleucum, suprà venis purpureis pictum, segmento incumbente calycis* $\frac{1}{4}$ *longius, petala collateralia à margine interiore villoso mutuò imbricantia, biloba fissa,* lobis *sinû lato obtuso interceptis,* interiore *reflexo obtuso,* exteriore *assurgente duplo longiore lineari-subulato acumine saturatè purpureo.* Alæ clandestinæ *nullæ.* Carina *cymbata, compressa, latissima, infernè virens, supernè atropurpurascens acumine brevi:* penicillus *carneo-albicans, amplus, decompositus, infernè virens.* Fil. *alba:* antheræ *flavæ, basi barbâ rarâ patentissima donatæ.* Pist. *ferè* ligularis, oppositifoliæ, *et* myrtifoliæ, *at glochis stigmatosa earum plurimùm latior.*

A curious unpublished species, lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, in the King's Road, where the drawing was taken in May last.

Cultivated in the greenhouse. It forms a small upright shrub, and flowers freely in the latter part of the spring.

A foot and a half high? *branches* upright, round, villous, grey, leafy, short. *Leaves* decussated, slightly glau-

cous, thickish, oblate, rhomboidally ovate, longer than the intervals, nerved, mucronate, fringed, thinly furred underneath smooth above, two thirds of an inch long or more, obsoletely cordate or indented at the base: *petiole* shaggy, very short. *Racemes (bunches)* terminal, of several flowers, upright, umbellately contracted, axis much shorter than the pedicles and covered with *bractes: pedicles* straight and stiff, pale, nearly smooth, twice shorter than the flower, surrounded at the base by 3 small ovately oblong bractes in a whorl. *Flowers* pale purple, about two thirds of an inch long. *Calyx* as in other the nearer species. *Vexillum* of two petals greenish white, marked with purple veins above, about $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the superincumbent segment of the calyx, petals overlapping each other by the inner margin which is furred, bifid, lobes intercepted by a wide obtuse sinus, *inner one* reflex, obtuse, *outer one* pointing upwards, twice the longest, linearly subulate, of a deep purple at the top. *Latent alæ* none. *Carina* boatshaped, compressed, very deep, green below, dark purple above with a short point: *pencil* pinkish white, compound, large, green at the bottom. *Filaments* white: *anthers* deep yellow, thinly bearded at the base by a few longish divaricate hairs, a circumstance that does not belong to any other species we have inspected.

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MARICA iridifolia.

Rough-edged Marica.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ENSATÆ. *Linn. ord. nat. VI. Nobis in ann. of bot.* 1. 219.
IRIDES. *Jussieu gen.* 57. IRIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 302.
MARICA. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 229.

Div. II. Stigmatibus subulatis distinctis. SISYRINCHIA. *Species Americanæ tam tropicæ quam extratropicæ.* Nob. suprà v. 3. f. 229. in spec. enum.

M. *iridifolia*, foliis ensiformibus, margine scabris, culmo foliaceo-ancipiti brevioribus, ramis parallelis è vagina genu; spathis terminalibus; corollâ extùs infernè germineque pubescentibus; filamento monadelpho infrà barbato; capsulâ rotundâ, nudiusculâ.

Marica iridifolia. *Nobis suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 229 *(altero verso in spec. enum.).*
Sisyrinchium iridifolium. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 1. 260.
Sisyrinchium laxum. *Curtis's magaz.* 2312.
Sisyrinchium. *Pavon in exemplari australi-americano Herbarii Lambertiani.*

Perennis, radice fibrosâ. Folia *radicalia plura collaterali-disticha, angustiùs ensiformia, margine scabra.* Culmus *sesquipedalis v. ultrà, lineari-foliaceus, foliis altior, uniarticulatus, ramosus, ramis 2-pluribus intra articuli vaginam aggregatis.* Spathæ *terminales, multifloræ, bivalves, lineari-lanceolatæ, compressæ,* valvis exterioribus 2 *gramineis, naviculari-bus,* interioribus *flores distinguentibus plurimùm brevioribus pellucido-membranaceis convolutis, flori cuique uno:* pedunculi *graciles flexiles,* floridi *spatham æquantes,* fructiferi *longiùs exserti.* Cor. *ochroleuca, hexapetalo-partita, hypocrateriformis, purpureo-striata, limbo rotato, diametro unciæ, teneriore, involuto-emarcescente;* laciniæ *æquilongæ, cuneato-ligulatæ, planæ, mucronatæ,* exteriores 3 *alternæ, latiores, infernè extùs villosæ;* urceolus limbo *firmior diuturnior et ⅓ brevior, flavo et purpureo vittatus, ore intùs purpureo-stellatus, fundo flavescens.* Stamina *laciniis exterioribus opposita, urceolo ferè duplo breviora;* fil^a. *monadelpha;* tubus stamineus *aureo-flavescens, ampullaceus, infernè pube densâ capitatâ barbatus, indè subglaber, ore tridendato patens dentibus antheriferis subulato-teretibus obsoletè virentibus glabris:* anth. *incumbentes, extrorsùm dehiscentes, flavæ,* polline *grumoso.* Stigmata 3 *subulata patentia apice convoluto-canaliculata erosula antheras alternè intercipientia,* stylo *filiformi viridi duplo breviora.* Germen *parvulum obovato-globosum villosum.* Capsula *subglobosa membranacea nudiuscula;* loculis *biseriato-polyspermis;* sem. *fusca, contactû angulosa.*

We had some hesitation in referring our plant to the present species, the germen being described by Mr. Kunth as smooth in *iridifolia*, while here it is plainly furred, although the fur gradually disappears as the germen advances in growth, and is obliterated, or nearly so, in the

ripe capsule; but seeing that the agreement between the two is in all other respects complete, we have thought it safest not to originate another species upon so slight (and perhaps uncertain) a difference. In the Lambertian Herbarium there is a sample collected in South America clearly belonging to the same species with our plant, and there the germen is furred.

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road. Lately introduced from the Berlin Botanic Garden. Continues in successive bloom for three or four months together in the greenhouse.

A fibrous-rooted perennial plant. *Leaves* narrowly ensiform, with rough edges. *Stem* a foot and a half high or more, linearly foliaceous, one-jointed; *branches* (two? or more) rising parallelly from the sheath at the joint of the stem. *Spathes* terminal, lanceolate, compressed, many-flowered, outer valves herbaceous, inner membranous; *peduncles* of the flower even with the spathe, of the fruit much longer. *Corolla* hexapetaloidly parted, hypocrateriform, segments of one length, cuneately ligulate, flat, mucronate, 3 outer ones the broadest and villous below on the outside; *urceolus* about one third shorter than the rotately expanded limb, which decays by rolling inwards long before the urceolate portion. *Stamens* nearly three times shorter than the urceolus of the corolla, monadelphous; *filamentous shaft* tubular, bright yellow, densely bearded at the lower part, nearly naked at the upper, 3-toothed, teeth subulate, spreading, short, anther-bearing: *anthers* incumbent. *Stigmas* 3, subulate, spreading, convolutely channelled and eroded at the top, alternating with the anthers, three times shorter than the green filiform *style*. *Germen* small, obovate, hairy. *Capsule* round, nearly smooth, many-seeded.

STENOCHILUS maculatus.

Spotted-flowered Stenochilus.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. MYOPORINÆ. ***Brown prod.*** 1. 514.
STENOCHILUS. ***Suprà vol.*** 7. ***fol.*** 572.

S. *maculatus* caule ramisque sericeis erectis, foliis spathulato-v. ligulato-lanceolatis, flore plurimùm brevioribus, pedunculis flexuoso-declinatis; staminibus paulò exsertis.

Frutex *erectus, ramosus:* rami *adscendentes, alterni, foliosi, villosiusculi.* Fol. *sparsa, opaca, firma, erectiuscula, internodiis plurimùm longiora, spathulato-lanceolata, acumine obtusulo, uninervia, avenia, pube brevissimâ glandulosâ obsoletè canescentia, subciliata, subsessilia vel longiùs infernè versus ad instar ferè petioli attenuata, exstipulata,* $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ ad sesquiunciam fermè longa latitudine subbilineari.* Flores *nutantes, pedunculati, axillares, solitarii, pauci, infernè in ramulis sparsi, folia plurimùm exsuperantes;* pedunculi *subclavato-filiformes, flexuoso-declinati, folio subæquales, flore duplo breviores, glabri, ebracteati.* Cal. *corollâ pluriès brevior, herbaceus,* 5-*partitus, campanulatus, segmentis erectis, ovato-cuspidatis, basi imbricatis, suprà distantibus.* Cor. *subsesquiuncialis, rubicunda (intus flavo-pallescens, purpureo-maculosa pilosaque pilis circa faucem densioribus), oblonga, clavato-tubulosa, è* fundo *globoso-extumescente in* faucem *tubulosam constrictiorem compressiusculam* limbo *longiori inæqualitèr semiringenti terminatam continuata;* labium superius *oblongum, rectum, lateribus reflexis, brevè* 4-*fidum laciniis acutis,* 2 *intermediis ab invicem breviùs divisis, lateralibus retrorsùm obliquatis;* labium inferius *plurimùm angustius, ligulatum, integrum planum, mucronatum, recurvatum, intus supernè glabrum.* Stam. *obsoletè didynama:* filam. *imæ fauci inserta, adscendentia, subexserta:* antheræ *posticè è summo margine vibrato-pensiles, reniformi-didymæ, loculis à margine superiori connexis:* pollen *album, granulosum.* Stylus *albus, corollæ æqualis, glaber, germen continuans, curvo lenissimo ascendens:* stigma *apex obtusus suturâ pruinosâ circa medium transversè bisectus.* Germen *viride, ovato-rostratum.*

An unpublished species, originally observed, we are told, on a late expedition beyond the colony in New South Wales. The flowers are handsomer and larger than in *glaber*, previously represented in this work (vol. 7. fol. 572).

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the plant is cultivated in the greenhouse. We have never heard of its being in any other collection in this country.

An upright branching *shrub*; branches alternate, leafy, villous. *Leaves* scattered, substantial, nearly upright,

opaque, much longer than the intervals, spatulately lanceolate with a bluntish point, 1-nerved, veinless, faintly gray owing to a very short glandular fur, slightly fringed, nearly sessile but far-tapered downwards in a way to appear as if petioled, from about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch to an inch and an half long and about 2 lines broad. *Flowers* few, scattered about the lower part of the branches, nodding, much longer than the leaves, peduncled, axillary, solitary; *peduncles* filiform, slightly clavate, flexuosely declining, about the length of the leaf, twice shorter than the flower, smooth, bracteless. *Calyx* several times shorter than the corolla, herbaceous, 5-parted, campanulate, with straight ovately cuspidate segments, which are imbricate at the base but apart at the top. *Corolla* about an inch and an half long, red (purple spotted on a pale yellow ground and hairy on the inside), oblong, clavately tubular, from a globularly protuberant *base* prolonged into a narrower somewhat compressed *faux* which is terminated by a longer unequally halfringent *limb*; *upper lip* of the limb oblong, straight, with the sides turned back, shallowly 4-cleft, segments pointed, two middle ones more shallowly parted from each other, side-ones slanting backwards; *lower lip* much narrower, ligulate, entire, flat, mucronate, recurved, smooth above on the inside. *Stamens* very slightly didynamous: *filaments* inserted at the base of the faux, but little protruded: *anthers* pensile, veering, reniformly didymous, cells connected along the upper rim, at the back of which the flexile point of the filament is inserted: *pollen* white, granular. *Style* white, even with the corolla, slightly ascending: *stigma* a blunt rounded continuous termination bisected transversely about the middle by a faintly downy seam. *Germen* green, ovate, and beaked.

Pub. by J. Sowerby 1/c Strandlly Sep. 1. 1822. S. Watts. sc.

IXORA cuneifolia.

Dacca Ixora.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. **Rubiaceæ.** ***Jussieu gen.*** **196.** ***Div. VI.*** **Fructus monocarpus bilocularis dispermus. Stamina 4.** ***Folia opposita; caulis plerùmque frutescens.***

IXORA: ***Suprà vol. 2. fol.*** **100.**

I. ***cuneifolia***, fruticosa, foliis latò-cuneatis, lanceolatis, acuminatis; corymbis terminalibus, pedunculo communi longo; floribus congestis; calycis segmentis oblongis conicis. ***Roxburgh flor. ind.*** **1. 390;** ***(ex angl. vers.)***

Caudex ***brevis.*** Rami ***oppositi, suberecti, teretes, cortice glabro fusco;*** novelli ***glabri virentes.*** Fol. ***opposita, brevè petiolata, lata, cuneata, lanceolata, recurva, integra, acuminata apice obtuso, lævigata, firma, subbullato-rugata, 4-6-uncialia latitudine sesqui-biunciali.*** Stipulæ ***subulato-attenuatæ acutæ.*** Corymbi ***trichotomi; ramuli fasciculis subsessilibus congestis terminati.*** Bracteæ ***(dilutè carneæ) subulatæ, per paria oppositæ, corymbi divisuris calycique arctè supposita (minimæ).*** Flores ***odorati, numerosissimi, candidi, extùs rubedine aliquá dilutissimè suffusi.*** Cal. ***ad basin usque partitus, segmentis longis, angustis, acutis (subcarneis, erectis, glanduloso-denticulatis, bracteis pluriès latioribus).*** Corollæ tubus ***cylindricus, gracillimus, longitudine ferè $\frac{3}{4}$ unciæ;*** limbi laciniæ ***tubo bis breviores vel magìs (ob revoluta latera mox post expansionem convexo-angustatæ).*** Antheræ ***lineari-angustæ, basi profundè sagittatæ (lobulis subreflexis).*** Stigmata ***linearia, altiùs à stylo extra tubum elevata.*** Germ. ***virens, ovato-globosum, biloculare, loculis monospermis, seminibus septo medio affixis.*** Bacca ***globoso-turbinatu, magnitudine Cerasi minoris, lætè rubens, glabra, bilocularis.*** Semina ***solitaria, rotunda, ovalia, à latere exteriore convexa, ab interiore scrobiculo profundo impressa.*** Integumentum ***duplex:*** exterius ***putamineum;*** interius ***membranaceum, subvirescens.*** Albumen ***semini conforme.*** Embryo ***erectus, secundùm convexitatem seminis curvatus.*** Cotyledones ***reniformes.*** Radicula ***cylindrica, longitudine cotyledonum, infera.*** Roxburgh l. c.; (ex anglico versum.)

Now first introduced by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, from the East Indies; where it grows, according to Dr. Roxburgh, in the country about Dacca; from whence seeds were sent by the late Colonel Peter Murray to the botanic garden at Calcutta, in which the plant succeeds and ripens its fruit.

" Vahl's figure of Ixora *parviflora* (symb. bot. 3. t. 52.) is much like this plant; his description agrees, however,

better with what I have always considered to be his *parviflora*, and which is so labelled in Sir Joseph Banks's Herbarium. They differ in the following respects: That Ixora *parviflora* is a tree, this a shrub; in that the leaves are linear-oblong with a cordate base, of a much firmer texture, and more polished; in this they taper for two thirds of their length to the base (hence the specific name *cuneifolia*). In that the segments of the calyx are short and obtuse; in this long and acute. In that the berries are round and black; in this short-turbinate and red. The corymbs also differ somewhat. In both species the flowers are white, but in this much larger." *Roxb. l. c.*

Requires to be cultivated in the hothouse. The blossom is delicately fragrant.

The specific identity of our plant has been determined by collation with Dr. Roxburgh's samples in the Lambertian Herbarium. The name of the species does not seem very happily selected.

" *Trunk* short, branches upright. *Leaves* short petioled, broad, cuneate, lanceolate, recurved, taper, obtuse-pointed, firm, polished, somewhat bullate; 4-6 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 broad. *Flowers* very numerous, crowded, white, with a very slight tinge of red on the outside, fragrant. *Berry* round, turbinate, size of a small cherry, when ripe of a bright red." *Roxb. l. c.*

M. Hoyle del. Pub.d by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Sep.t 1.1822. S. Watts. sc.

CLERODENDRON squamatum.

Kæmpfer's scarlet Clerodendron.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. VERBENACEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 7. 63. *Brown prod.* 1. 510; *et suprà fol.* 629.
CLERODENDRON. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 406.

C. *squamatum*, foliis cordatis denticulatis subtùs squamatis, paniculâ terminali divaricatâ, pedunculis calycibusque coloratis glabris, staminibus corollâ totâ longioribus. *Brown in hort. kew. ed.* 2. 4. 63.
Clerodendron squamatum. *Vahl symb.* 2. 74. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 3 7.
Volkameria Kæmpferi. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 385.
Volkameria Kæmpferiana. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *t.* 500. *collect.* 3. 207. *Banks ic. Kæmpf. t.* 58.

(Frutex). Radix *ramosa, longa, princeps unciam diametro æquans, foris fuscescens, intùs alba, fragilis, insipida atque inodora uti tota planta.* Truncus *pollicem crassus, teres, erectus,* 5-*pedalis, cortice vestitus glabro et cinereo, modò simplicissimus, modò supernè parùm ramosus. Truncus junior ramique sunt virides, obtusè* 4-*goni, glabri, digitum minimum ferè crassi.* Fol. *sunt opposita, petiolata, cordata, acuta, obsoletissimè denticulata ut ferè integerrima, venosa, utrinque villosula, patentissima;* petiolo *tereti, calamum crasso, glabriusculo, anticè haud profundè sulcato, semipedali et ultra; ipsa sine hoc folia majora pedalia.* Panicula *terminalis, semipedalis v. et pedalis, erecta, floribus numerosissimis ornata.* Rachis *media princeps* 4-*gona, glabra.* Pedunculi *teretes, partiales primarii oppositi, patentissimi, glabri, plus minus* 2 *unciales et dein plerùmque bis dichotomi; ultimis pedunculis racemosis; pedicellis propriis semuncialibus.* Bracteæ *ad omnes divisiones adsunt lineares et supernè revolutæ.* Flores *unà cum pedicellis, pedunculis communibus ultimis, bracteisque, toti sunt unicolores et saturatissimè coccineo-miniati (nec non foris pubescentes).* Cal. 1-*phyllus, profundè* 5-*partitus, campanulatus, coloratus, punctis albis elevatis glandulosisque aspersus, persistens: laciniis ovatis, acuminatis, concavis, apice conniventibus, foris sulco longitudinali instructis intùs protuberante, tubo corollæ duplo latioribus.* Cor. 1-*petala:* tubus *cylindricus, calyce duplo longior, erectus:* limbus 5-*partitus, subæqualis, tubo paulò brevior; laciniis lineari-oblongis, obtusulis, patentissimis, primò planis, dein obliquis, ad alterum latus reflexis, discedentibus maximè* 2 *superioribus.* Fil. 4, *filiformia, (coccinea) petalo duplo longiora, ad latus corollæ hians posita, suberecta aut reclinata, quorum* 2 *reliquis pauxillùm longiora.* Anth. *fuscescentes, oblongæ, incumbentes.* Germ. *viride, superum, subrotundum, obsoletè* 4-*sulcatum;* stylus *filiformis, staminibus brevior (purpureus):* stig. 2-*fidum, patulum, acutum, laciniis subulatis æqualibus.* Bacca *nigrescens, subrotunda, mollis, ex structurâ germinis parumpèr jam aucti* 2-*loc.; sed dein obsolescentibus loculamentis* 1-*loc.* Nux *ex naturâ germinis in utroque loculamento solitaria,* 2-*loc.; sed obsolescentibus reliquis, in fructú maturo* semen *unicum, basi concavum, supernè convexum, rugosum.* Jacq. coll. 3. 207. Folia *villis crassiusculis pubescentia, ciliis interpetiolaribus munita, subtùs squamulis orbicularibus (pubescentiæ exenterata exuviis v. setu-*

larum, pulpâ per porum apicis evacuatâ, collapsis cutibus) sparsa: petioli *9-unciales.* Paniculæ *decussato-divaricatæ.* Antheræ *profundè sagittatæ.* Stigma *cuspis continua bifida.*

Native of China and Japan. Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1790. In the Lambertian Herbarium there are several spontaneous samples from Japan.

Cultivated in the hothouse of the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill in the King's Road, where the drawing was made.

A straight simple or sometimes slightly branched *shrub*, about five feet high. *Leaves* cordate and pointed, the largest nearly a foot in length and almost as much in breadth, connected by an interpetiolary line of hair: *petioles* nearly nine inches long. *Panicles* deep scarlet throughout, from 6 inches to a foot long, upright, decussately spreading, loosely but numerously flowered.

The under side of the whole foliage is generally found to be thickly studded underneath with small round shining flat-pressed scales, which we take to be the collapsed epidermides or skins of the glandular fur, the pulp or contents of the pile having been evacuated by a pore at the top of each hair; at least this is our view of the origin of these scales, the formation of which, we think, we have seen in progress. Jacquin has not noticed any scales in his plant, and perhaps they may in some instances be absent, or at least not have assumed that form in certain stages of the growth.

It is an extremely ornamental plant.

del. Pub by J. Hidgway 170 Piccadilly Sep. 1. 1822. J. Watts

GLYCINE sinensis.

Chinese Glycine.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. V.* Cor. irregularis papilionacea. Legumen uniloculare bivalve. *Frutices* aut herbæ; folia simplicia aut ternata aut rariùs digitata; stipulæ nunc subnullæ, nunc conspicuæ imo petiolo adnatæ aut ab eodem distinctæ.—PAPILIONACEÆ. *Brown in append. to flind. voy.* 2. 552.

GLYCINE. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 261.

Div. APIOS? *germine disco elevato inserto.*

G. *sinensis,* fruticosa, volubilis, foliis impari-pinnatis foliolis undenis ovato-lanceolatis sericeis: racemo terminali nutante laxo numeroso; bracteis caducis; germinis pedicello disco elevato aperto inserto.

Glycine sinensis. *Curtis's magaz. t.* 2083.

Frutex *volubilis.* Fol. *laxiùs impari-pinnata, 9-uncialia ad pedalia vel circà, sericea, 5-juga;* foliola *ovato-lanceolata, cuspïdato-acuminata, brevè petiolata, 2-3-uncialia, subundulata;* petiolus communis *villosus suprà canaliculatus, basi incrassatus, ramo ex articulo flexili annexus:* stipulæ *setaceæ, villosæ, patentes, caducæ.* Racemus *ramulorum terminalis, nutans, numerosus, sparsus,* (æstivans) *amentaceo-coarctatus, totus* bracteis *virescentibus membranaceis tenuibus basi pedicelli florum singulorum appositis caducis extùs hirsutis sæpiùs integris interdum trifidis (ex tribus coadunatis) imbricato-contectus;* (expansus) *pedalis v. ultrà, laxus:* flores *violaceo-pallentes, nutantes, speciosi, inodori,* $\frac{3}{4}$ *unciæ v. circà longi:* pedicelli *flore parùm breviores* rachisque *virentia teretia villosa.* Cal. *corollâ plurimùm brevior, oblongo-campanulatus, subcoloratus, villosus, 4-fidus limbo aliquotiès brevior, tubo erecto bilabiato;* labio superiore *ovato, emarginato-truncato,* inferiore *3-fido segmentis acuminatis.* Vexillum *arrectè reflexum, orbiculatum, emarginatum plicâ mediâ longitudinali, basi cordatum:* alæ carinaque *inter se conformes, porrecto-parallelæ, vexillo parùm breviores saturatiùs coloratæ obtusæ;* carina *dipetala petalis solutis, alarum parùm angustioribus.* Stam. *diadelpha, scrobiculo secernente sub insertione filamenti simplicis:* antheræ *alternè precociores, breves, ovatæ:* pollen *grumosum pallidum.* Germ. *pedicellatum, apici obliquo aperto disci viridissimi elevati glabri subconici insertum, subcompresso-lineare villosum, deorsùm attenuatum, polyspermum:* stylus *subulato-continuus, glaber, assurgens, germine bis terve brevior:* stigma *apex depresso-capitatus.*

Drawn at the Hammersmith Nursery, where the plant is cultivated by Mr. Lee in the Conservatory, and flowers about March. Native of China; from whence it is said to have been imported about five or six years ago by Captain Welbank. GLYCINE, like most of the older genera of this natural order, stands in great need of reform.

A handsome free-flowering climbing shrub. *Leaves* unequally and loosely pinnate, from nine inches to a foot in length; *leaflets* eleven, silky-furred, ovately lanceolate, taper-pointed and cuspidate, shortly petioled, 2-3 inches long, slightly undulate. *Stipules* setaceous, villous, spreading, caducous. *Racemes* at the ends of the branches, nodding, numerously and scatteredly flowered; *(before expansion)* imbricately gathered into the form of an amentum (catkin), and entirely scaled over by largish green hairy membranous *bractes*, which fall off as soon as the flowers begin to show themselves; *(after expansion)* extending themselves to the length of a foot or more: *flowers* handsome, palish violet-colour, scentless, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. *Calyx* greatly shorter than the corolla, campanulate, oblong, somewhat coloured, bilabiate; *upper lip* ovate, emarginately truncate, *lower lip* trifid, pointed. *Vexillum* orbicular; reflex, cordate at the base: *alæ* and *carina* of one shape, pointing forwards, parallel, a little shorter than the vexillum and deeper coloured, obtuse; the two petals of the carina separate and a little narrower than the alæ. *Stamens* diadelphous, with a small secreting hollow below the insertion of the single filament. *Anthers* short, ovate; alternate ones shedding their pollen before the rest. *Germen* pedicled, inserted at the open slanting summit of a deep green smooth conically projected disk, linear, somewhat compressed, villous, many-seeded, tapered towards the base: *style* smooth subulate, 3 or 4 times shorter than the germen: *stigma* a round depressed knob.

The outline in the annexed plate exhibits the raceme in its unexpanded state, before the casting of the bractes, which cover it.

PYRUS coronaria.

Sweet-flowered American Crab-tree.

ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 334. *Div. I.* Germen simplex, inferum, polystylum. Pomum calycino limbo umbilicatum, multiloculare. *Arbores aut frutices.* POMACEÆ.

PYRUS. Suprà vol. 6. *fol.* 514.

Div. I. Folia simplicia.

P. *coronaria*, foliis cordatis inciso-serratis angulatis glabris, pedunculis corymbosis. *Solander in Hort. Kew.* 2. 176.

Pyrus coronaria. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 687. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 1019. *Ejusd. arb.* 265. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 209. *Pursh amer. sept.* 1. 340. *Nuttall gen.* 1. 307. *Curtis's magaz.* 2009.

Pyrus foliis serrato-angulosis. *Gron. virg. ed.* 2. 77.

Malus coronaria. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Michaux bor. amer.* 1. 292. *Ejusd. arb.* 3. 65. *t.* 10.

Malus sylvestris, floribus odoratis. *Gron. virg.* 55. *Du Hamel arb.* 1.

A beautifully flowered Crab-tree, found wild in most of the forests of the United States of America; but principally in the middle States, and more especially in the remoter districts of Pensylvania and Virginia. Its ordinary height is from fifteen to eighteen feet, with a bole of from five to six inches in diameter. Insulated trees are sometimes found in old cultivated spots which measure from twenty-five to thirty feet in height, with a bole of from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter.

The tree does not appear to have been any where the subject of horticultural experiment, either in view to better the quality of its fruit or to obtain new and useful varieties. Cool and moistish situations in a rich soil are those it prefers. The blossom, which is produced early in the spring, is delightfully fragrant, and, where the tree grows in masses, perfumes the surrounding country for miles with an odour said by some to resemble that of the violet, by others that of the raspberry. The crab or apple is small, yellowish-green, austere, with a strong disagreeable smell; is used in confectionary, and, where

abundant, is sometimes made by the American farmers into tolerable cider. The young leaves have a bitter slightly aromatic taste, and would probably serve as a substitute for tea.

Introduced by Mr. Robert Furber in 1724. The drawing of the flowering branch was taken in the nursery grounds of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

We are chiefly indebted for the above account to "L'Histoire des Arbres Forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale" of the younger Michaux.

The figure of the fruit, which is rarely seen in this country, was done by Mr. Lindley, from a sample which ripened in a garden at Norwich.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway. 170 Piccadilly Sep. 1. 1822. S. Watts. sc.

RAPHIOLEPIS salicifolia.

Willow-leaved Raphiolepis.

ICOSANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 334. *Div. I.* Germen simplex inferum, polystylum. Pomum calycino limbo umbilicatum, multiloculare. *Arbores aut frutices.* POMACEÆ.

RAPHIOLEPIS. Suprà vol. 6. *fol.* 468.

R. *salicifolia*, foliis elongato-lanceolatis, paniculâ subcorymboso-fastigiante, petalis dentes calycis æquantibus, staminibus coarctatis calyce aliquotiès brevioribus.

Arbuscula. Rami *teretes; juniores subrubentes, graciles.* Folia *ovali-elongata, utrinque attenuata, æqualitèr serrata.* Cal. *virescens, dentibus subulatis corollam subæquantibus.* Racemus *paniculatus, ramulis subcorymboso-fastigiantibus.* Flores *albi*; petala *lanceolata.* Stamina *alba, brevia, congesto-fasciculata, erecta.*

" RAPHIOLEPIS has been established upon the CRATÆGUS
" *indica* of Linnæus *(see vol.* 6. *fol.* 468 *of this Register)*:
" a name which seems to have been applied to several plants
" sufficiently different from each other to be considered
" distinct species, and not agreeing among themselves in
" character more than the species of a natural genus are
" expected to do. What the precise plant may have been
" which Linnæus intended by CRATÆGUS *indica*, it is not
" now perhaps very easy to determine. Loureiro, who first
" distinguished two species, ascribes to his CRATÆGUS *indica*
" roundish petals, and to his CRATÆGUS *rubra* lanceolate
" petals. Of the former there are specimens in Sir Joseph
" Banks's Herbarium, brought from Macao by Mr. Henry
" Bradley; but, we believe, not in the gardens of this
" country. The plant we have now before us (Mr. Lindley,
" whom we are quoting, speaks of his RAPHIOLEPIS *rubra)*
" we have little hesitation in considering the latter. At
" least, we are persuaded that Loureiro had either this plant
" in view, or a nearly related species, which we shall pre-
" sently have occasion to notice. Besides these, we believe
" there are several plants in the collections about London,
" which will constitute as many distinct species. Among
" them may certainly be included a shrub imported from

" China by the Horticultural Society, and published *provi-*
" *sionally* as CRATÆGUS *indica* in the Botanical Register,
" which differs in having spreading red stamens longer
" than the calyx, and much longer leaves. In the same
" collection we have also remarked a fourth species with
" long willowlike leaves, which may be distinguished by
" the name of R. *salicifolia*." *Lindley collect.* 3.

We must here protest against Mr. Lindley's ascribing to us the intention of giving the plant of the 468th article of this work *provisionally* for CRATÆGUS *indica* of Linnæus; for we really believed the plant to be of that species at the time we published it, and do so still. Had we meant to have given it provisionally, we should have said so; we had no mental reservation. Our plant may not be the CRATÆGUS *indica* of Loureiro, that being described with roundish petals; but we do not see any reason why Loureiro's plant should be the one intended by Linnæus, as Mr. Lindley supposes, rather than the one we ourselves have published for it, and disagree with Mr. Lindley in regard to the proposed adoption of the new specific name of *phæostemon* for it. It would be better to give a new name to Loureiro's plant.

The drawing was taken at the garden of the Horticultural Society, where our sample flowered in the hothouse; and was supposed to have been imported from China. We had no opportunity of inspecting it, but believe it a good species, as well as *indica* and *rubra*.

We are obliged to Mr. Lindley for the notice of our plant being his R. *salicifolia*.

PSIDIUM polycarpon.

Guava of Trinidad.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MYRTI (MYRTACEÆ). *Jussieu gen. Div. I.* Flores in foliorum axillis aut in pedunculis multifloris oppositi. *Folia plerùnque opposita et punctata.*

PSIDIUM. Suprà fol. 622.

P. *polycarpon*, foliis ovato-oblongis acutis subcrenatis, suprà pubescentibus, subtùs rugosis scabris, pedunculis trifloris, ramis reclinatis. *Lambert in trans. linn. soc.* 11. 231. *tab.* 17.

Frutex *vix tripedalis, ramosus.* Rami *elongati, graciles, reclinati.* Folia *ovalia seu ovato-oblonga, breviùs petiolata (cinereo-virentia, costato-nervosa nervis alternis distantibus subtùs varicosis).* Pedunculi *axillares, solitarii, interdùm gemini, sericeo-tomentosi, apice dichotomi, triflori.* Flos *intermedius sessilis, laterales pedicellati.* Poma *subrotunda, congesta parva.* Lambert loc. cit.

"This is a very small shrub, scarcely three feet high, "divided into a few straggling branches, the lower ones "lying on the ground, the upper bending towards it. The "young twigs are round and hairy. The leaves have oppo-"site footstalks; they are near five inches long and more "than two broad, of an oval-oblong form, with upward-"curved ribs; smooth, with scattered hairs above; rough "and hairy beneath. They cover the greater part of the "branch, each pair, an inch and an half distant. From "the bottom of each comes out a short stalk, which sup-"ports three flowers, and they turn into as many round "yellow fruits, the size of a large Cherry, of a delicate taste, "far superior to the common Guava. The numerous fruits, "when full grown, form a continued cluster on the greater "part of the branch, which is bended to the ground by the "weight.

"The species is indigenous to the grassy savannahs of "Trinidad; from whence plants were sent to St. Vincent's "in 1792." *Lambert loc. cit.*

The drawing was taken from a plant in the hothouse of Sir Abraham Hume, at Wormleybury, who was so kind as to send us a sample of the fruit, the scent of which seemed to us more agreeable than the taste.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Sep. 1. 1822. S. Watts. sc.

ACTINOTUS Helianthi.

Helianthus-flowered Actinotus.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. UMBELLIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 218. *Sprengell in Rœmer et Schultes syst. veg.* 6. XXIX. *Tribus I.* FORMÆ DESCISCENTES. *Div.* Umbellæ capitatæ. *Sprengell loc. cit.* XXX.

ACTINOTUS. Flores plurimi, pedicellati, densè aggregati suprà receptaculum planum villosum involucro polyphyllo cinctum, compressione polygami, hermaphroditis scilicet et masculis singulis calyx superus 5-partitus persistens. *Cor.* 0. Hermaphroditorum stylus, stigmatum setâ lateralí. *Semen* unicum. *Labillard. nov. holl.* 1. 67.

A. *Helianthi*, tomentosa, foliis decursivè pinnatis, involucro decem ad octodecim-radiato molli longissimo. *Labillard. nov. hol.* 1. 67. *t.* 92.
Eriocalia major. *Smith exot. bot.* 2. 37. *tab.* 78. *Ejusd. introd. to bot.* 373.
Id. in Rees's cyclop. in loco. Rœmer et Schultes syst. veg. 6. 339.
Vaquerelle helianthe. *Poiret in Lamarck encyc.* 8. 338.

Radix *ramosa, lignea.* Caulis *unicus, subbipedalis, erectus foliosus, teres, lanatus, parùm nisi supernè ramosus;* pedunculi *superni, longi, plùs minùs numerosi, corymboso-fastigiantes.* Folia *alterna, petiolata, trifida, lobata, pinnatifida, densè lanata, insigniùs à parte pronâ albicantia.* Stipulæ 0. Flores *terminales, ampli, speciosi.* Smith loc. cit. (ex angl. vers.) Involucrum *lentum,* 8-18-*radiatum, albidum pube molli curtâ lanatum, florum capitulo pluriès longius, inæquale;* foliola *lanceolata nervo medio principi, supernè utrinque maculâ cano-virente plùs minùs notata.* Capitulum *hemisphæricum, congestum, hirsutum;* pedunculi *floribus fertilibus centri breviores, sterilibus periphæriæ longiores.* Cal. *herbaceus, intùs glaber, extùs pilis pluriès articulatis atque ad articulos aliis brevioribus verticillatis hirsutus;* segmenta *lineari-oblonga, obtusa, lenta.* Stam. *exserta:* fil. *glabra erecto-divergentes, tenuia, suprà gyro simplici flexa;* anth. *carneo-enascentes, fulvido-emorientes, breves, ovales, puncto acuto filamenti à dorso affixæ, biloculares loculis longitudinalitèr dehiscentibus:* pollen *album, granulosum.* Stylus *calyci æqualis, erectus, hirsutus, à basi ad medium compressè stipitiformis atque virens, indè bicruri-divisus atque nigricans cruribus erecto-divergentibus linearibus utroque à latere interno* stigma *setaceo-elongatum albidum glabrum ipso ter ferè longius apice curvatum educente.* Germ. *obovato-oblongum hirsutum, monospermum.*

A New Holland genus, differing, according to Mr. Brown, from all the rest of its order, in having a germen with a solitary ovulum. It ranks in the tribe "Formæ desciscentes (irregular coordinates)," the first of the divisions of the *Umbelliferæ*, as remodelled by Professor Sprengell.

Now first introduced by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery, with whom it flowered in the greenhouse this summer.

"The species appears to be annual, but on this head "we have no information. We are only informed of its "growing near Port Jackson on a sandy soil, and blossom-"ing in October."

"The root is branching and woody. Stem solitary, "about two feet high, erect, leafy, round, woolly, but "little branched except at the upper part, where the flower-"stalks, more or less numerous, grow in a corymbose form. "Leaves alternate, stalked, 3-cleft, lobed and pinnatifid; "their segments spreading, linear, entire, flat, a little di-"lated upwards, and bluntish; clothed with dense wool, "whiter beneath. Stipulas none. Flowers terminal, large "and showy, all over white with a green or rufous tinge. "Involucrum coloured, spreading, much longer than the "umbel, consisting of 8 or 10 lanceolate, acute, entire "leaves, peculiarly soft and pliable, clothed on both sides "with a dense velvetlike pubescence. Flowers very nume-"rous, forming a compact, hemispherical, hairy umbel, "those of the circumference abortive, having no germen. "Calyx a little elevated, of 5 large, equal, ovate (linear-"oblong), concave, whitish (green) leaves, hairy exter-"nally, and having the aspect of petals. Of real petals "we have found none. Stamens in all the flowers, 5 in "number, equal, awlshaped, white, with yellow roundish "anthers projecting a little beyond the calyx. Styles "(stigmas) 2, capillary, longer than the stamens. Stig-"mas simple. Germen obovate, compressed, densely cloth-"ed with long white silky hairs. The wool and hairs under "the microscope appear to be compound, and more or less "whorled. Ripe seeds we have not seen. No aromatic or "pungent flavour is perceptible in any part." *Smith exot. bot.* 2. 37.

"The genus bears the most striking analogy to the "European ASTRANTIA, from which it differs in its woolly, "not smooth, involucrum, but more essentially in having "no petals, and in its hairy, not muricated, fruit." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. sub* ERIOCALIA.

THYSANOTUS isantherus.

Even-anthered Thysanotus.

HEXANDRIA *(rariùs* TRIANDRIA) *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.

THYSANOTUS. Cor. 6-partita, patens, persistens; laciniis *interioribus* latioribus, limbo utrinque colorato, marginibus fimbriatis ciliis articulatis. *Stam.* 6, (rarò 3), imæ corollæ inserta, vel hypogyna, declinata. *Filamenta* glabra, brevia. *Antheræ* lineares emarginaturæ baseos insertæ, 3 interiores sæpiùs elongatæ reclinatæ. *Germen* loculis dispermis. *Stylus* filiformis, declinatus. *Stigma* parvum. *Capsula* 3-loc., 3-valv., valvis medio septiferis. *Semina* bina, altero erecto, altero pendulo, strophiolata.

Herbæ *perennes.* Radix *fibrosa, v. è bulbis fasciculatis carnosis.* Folia *angustè linearia, sæpiùs canaliculata, quandòque filiformia, v. abbreviata.* Flores *terminales, umbellati, rarò sparsi, pedicellis medio articulatis.* Corollæ *laciniæ intùs cæruleæ, extùs calycinæ.* Antheræ *purpureæ, loculorum valvulâ exteriore productiore, exteriores quandòque albicantes, in triandris deficientes.* Capsula *corollâ emarcidâ tecta.* Semina *atra, margini interiori (sæpè in pedicelli speciem attenuatæ) strophiolæ albæ cyathiformis vasculosæ inserta.* Albumen *densè carnosum.* Embryo *excentricus?* Brown prod. 1. 282.

OBS. Affinitate propiùs ARTHROPODIO, ideòque ANTHERICO, quàm *Asparagoideis.* Brown l. c.

Div. I. Hexandri.

T. *isantherus*, bulbis fasciculatis, foliis radicalibus canaliculatis caulem teretem lævem subsimplicem ferè æquantibus, umbellis 4-5-floris, antheris æqualibus. *Brown prod.* 1. 283.

" A rather numerous genus of perennial herbaceous " plants, natives of different parts of New Holland. The " *root* is either fibrous, or consists of clustered fleshy bulbs. " *Stem* generally branched and leafy. *Leaves* linear, nar- " row, often channelled, sometimes threadshaped, or short- " ened. *Flowers* terminal, umbellate; rarely scattered; " their stalks jointed in the middle. *Corolla* blue within; " three at least of its segments green at the back. *Anthers* " purple; the outer ones sometimes whitish, which in the " triandrous species are wanting. *Seeds* black. The per- " manent *corolla* and smooth *filaments*, principally distin- " guish this genus from Mr. Brown's ARTHROPODIUM *(Prod.* " 1. 276.), by which it is related to the Linnæan ANTHERI- " CUM. The learned author (Mr. Brown) whom we follow " defines twenty-one species, of which he seems doubtful

" whether any one has (viz. in 1810) ever been introduced
" into the English gardens, at least so as to bear flowers;
" for he thinks the figure in ' Paradisus Londinensis' was
" done from a dried specimen. On this subject we have no
" particular information. Several drawings of this genus
" and its allies, made in New Holland, have passed under
" our inspection, and display a degree of elegance which
" renders the plants highly desirable.

" Of the twenty-one species, seventeen are hexandrous,
" four triandrous." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*

The drawing was taken from a plant which flowered in the greenhouse of the Horticultural Society, by which it is now first introduced into this country.

Native of the southern coast of New Holland and of Van Diemen's island; where the species was first observed by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

Distinguished among its congeners, by a root of clustered bulbs, radical leaves about even with the round smooth generally branchless stem, 4-5-flowered umbels, and anthers of the same length.

We had no opportunity of examining the plant for description, after it had been drawn.

M. Hart. del. Pubd by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Oct. 1. 1822. S. Watts. sc.

THYSANOTUS junceus.

Rushy-stem'd Thysanotus.

HEXANDRIA *(rariùs* TRIANDRIA) *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274.
THYSANOTUS. Suprà fol. 655.

Div. Hexandri.

T. *junceus*, radicibus fibrosis, caulibus ramosis diffusis teretibus striatis: ramulis subangulatis, foliis radicalibus abbreviatis caulinisque strictis patenti-erectis, umbellis paucifloris, antheris inæqualibus. *Brown prod.* 1. 283.

Chlamysporum juncifolium. *Salisb. Parad. londin.* 103.

Herba *perennis cespitosa*, radice *fibrosâ*. Caules *pedales v. ultrà successivè plurimi, tereti-juncei, cinereo-virentes, obsoletè striati, fastigiantèr ramosi, crassitudine ferè pennæ corvinæ;* rami *alterni distantes, ad basin foliolis binis oppositis subulatis stipati.* Folia *stricta, lineari-subulata, semiteretia, canaliculata*, radicalia *pauca, erecta, sesqui-bipedalia*, caulina *breviora, paucissima, infernè sita.* Umbellæ *terminales, pluri-* (5-6-) *floræ;* pedunculi *successivi, flore breviores, teretes, junctură infra medium articulati, articulo utroque diversè virente*, bracteis *ovato-acutis mucronatis margine scariosis articulo inferiore brevioribus appressis distincti.* Cor. *hexapetalo-partita, rotata, unciam diametro excedens, tota intùs purpurâ violaceâ vividissimè micans, basi brevè connivens:* laciniæ *æquilongæ*, exteriores 3 *alternæ pluriès angustiores lineares mucronatæ recurvo-patentes persistentèr conniventes, extùs virentes*, interiores *ovales ciliis profundis densè articulatis concoloribus fimbriatæ, mucronatæ, costâ mediâ intùs saturatiùs coloratâ extùs virente atque prominulâ, convoluto-deliquescentes.* Stam. 3 *alterna* interiora *longiora declinata* ⅓ *ferè corollâ breviora*, exteriora 3 *adscendentia;* fil^{a}. *viridia hypogyna æqualia tereti-compressa robusta, antheris breviora glabra;* antheræ *purpureo-fuscæ introrsæ biloculares basi subsagittato-muticæ loculis receptaculo pallidè colorato filamenti continuo externè plano adnatæ, apice per rostellum duplex è lateribus involutis partis externæ longioris valvarum formatum introrsùm dehiscentes; pars valvarum interna subbrevior atque saturatiùs colorata;* interiores *plus duplo longiores, subulato-lineares;* exteriores *lineari-oblongæ, obtusæ.* Germ. *viridè glabrum ellipticum obsoletè angulosum, loculis biseriato-polyspermis:* stylus *albus staminibus interioribus æqualis, filiformis, curvato-inclinatus, germine pluriès longior:* stig. *punctum pruinosum inconspicuum.*

Originally observed by Mr. Brown in New Holland, where it grows in the vicinity of Port Jackson. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy and beauty of the purple of the interior of the corolla of the blossom, which, though of short duration in regard to individual flowers, continues to display itself abundantly for near two months together

upon a succession of flower-stems forming a constantly increasing tuft from the same root.

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the plants were raised from seed, and are cultivated in the greenhouse.

A tufted-growing perennial herbaceous plant with a fibrous root. *Stems* rushy, ashen-green, obscurely streaked, subcorymbosely branched, a foot or more high and about as thick as a crow-quill; branches alternate, wide apart, guarded by two opposite leaflets at the base. *Leaves* stiff, linearly-subulate, semicylindric, channelled on the inside; *radical ones* few, upright, from an inch to two inches long; *stem ones* still shorter, and fewer, situated on the lower part of the stem. *Umbels* terminal, several (5-6-) flowered; *peduncles* growing out in succession, shorter than the flower, round, jointed below the middle, each joint of a different green; *bractes* at the foot of each peduncle ovate pointed, mucronate, with scariose edges, shorter than the lower joint of the peduncle, close-pressed. *Corolla* hexapetalously parted, rotate, more than an inch in diameter, shortly contracted at the bottom: segments of one length, 3 alternate *exterior ones* several times the narrowest linear mucronate recurvedly spreading, green on the outside, converging permanently over the fruit, *inner ones* oval with a deep fringe of close-jointed hairs of the same colour, and a midrib of deeper colour green and raised on the outside, these fade by rolling themselves up and in a manner melting away. Three alternate stamens; *interior* longer pointing downwards, about $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than the corolla, 3 *outer* pointing upwards; *filaments* equal, hypogynous, green, compressedly round, thickish, smooth, shorter than the anthers; *anthers* brownish purple, facing inwards, bilocular, pointlessly subsagittate at the base, loculaments grown to the pale-coloured flat-backed receptacle which is continuous with the filament, shedding the pollen inwards at the top by a double-beaked process formed by the involute sides of the inner and longer portion of the valves; inner part of the valves shorter and deeper coloured: *inner anthers* more than twice the length of the outer, linearly subulate. *Style* white, filiform, pointing downwards, curved, equal to the inner stamens, several times longer than the germen: *stigma* a continuous subpubescent point.

ELÆOCARPUS reticulata.

Netted-leaved Elæocarpus.

POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. GUTTIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 255. *Div. III.* Genera alternifolia, hinc *Guttiferis* indè *Aurantiis* affinia.

ELÆOCARPEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 11. 233.

ELÆOCARPUS. Cal. 4-5-partitus coriaceus æqualis. *Petala* 4-5, unguiculata, limbo fimbriata. *Stam.* 16-20, filamentis brevibus, antheris longis apice bifidis. *Germ.* disco impositum villoso inter stamina et petala prominulo; *stylus* 1; *stigma* 1. *Drupa* rotunda fœtâ nuce osseâ rugosâ (4-5-segmentosa et foraminulis undique eleganter pertusâ *ex Rumph.*), *Arbores; folia alterna; flores spicati axillares. Character ex Linn. An species 3-petala* 8-*andra ab ipso observata verè congener? An nux* 1-*sperma; an embryo absque albumine? An charactere similis* DICERA *Forst. hùc in Linn. suppl. relata?* Juss. l. c. 258.

E. *reticulata*, foliis lanceolatis, serratis, retinervibus, nervis (sæpè) cum poro glanduloso axillari ad ortum: petalis laciniatis, glabris *(rectiùs* foris villosis): valvulâ alterâ orificii antheræ acuminatâ. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*; *(ex angl. vers.).*

Elæocarpus cyaneus. *Aiton's Epitome.* 366; *in add. Curtis's magaz.* 1737.

"Gathered near Port Jackson, New South Wales, by Dr. White. *Leaves* about three (or four) inches long, on smooth somewhat glandular footstalks, (oblong) lanceolate, pointed, strongly serrated throughout, smooth, shining above, reticulated on both sides with innumerable veins, which have usually a small gland, or pore, at their origin on the back of the leaf. *Clusters* axillary, shorter than the leaves, of eight or ten white flowers, not half so large as those of ELÆOCARPUS *grandiflora (Smith in loc. cit.)*, with smooth stalks. *Calyx* in five or six smooth (externally villous), linear lanceolate segments. *Petals* smooth (externally villous), 3-cleft, scarcely half-way down, finely jagged. One valve of each *anther* terminates in a slender point, at length recurved, but much shorter than in E. *grandiflora. Germen* ovate, short, quite smooth, as well as the furrowed annular *nectary* beneath it, and the whole style. *Fruit* globose, larger than a pea, blue. *Nut (stone)* curiously tuberculated and wrinkled." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*

In describing from a dried native sample, Sir James Smith has viewed the corolla as smooth, though in fact it is manifestly villous. The flowers are cernuous, about ⅓ of an inch long and bellshaped, and of a subscariose substance that feels like paper, dry and stiff. They are smooth on the inside. The *petals* are cuneately oblong, of the same length as the segments of the calyx but much broader; the jags become finally twisted. The fleshy hypogynous ring is yellow. The *anthers* are scariose, roughly villous, and from cream-coloured fade to brown.

Introduced in 1803. Drawn this summer at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, where it is cultivated in the greenhouse. Grows to a pretty large stout upright shrub.

The figure of the fruit is done from a native sample; it has sometimes, however, we believe, ripened in this country.

PAPAVER bracteatum.

Giant Poppy.

POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PAPAVERACEÆ. *Decand. syst. veg.* 2. 67.

PAPAVER. (*Cal.* 2-sepalus) *sepala (foliola)* concava, decidua. *Pet.* 4. *Stam.* indefinita. *Germ.* ovatum. *Stylus* 0. *Stigmata* 4-20, radiantia, persistentia, sessilia super discum germini superimpositum. *Caps.* oblonga, obovata aut subglobosa, 1-locularis, è carpellis 4-20 in thalami productione membranaceâ inclusis constans, sub stigmatum coronâ valvulis brevibus dehiscens. *Placentæ (receptacula)* intervalvulares intùs in dissepimenta incompleta productæ. *Semina* reniformia striatula. *Herbæ perennes aut annuæ, succo lacteo albo fœtæ, sæpiùs pilosæ.* Radices *simplices, fibrosæ.* Caules *teretes.* Folia *pinnatìm lobata aut secta, lobis sæpiùs incisis, dentibus sæpè pilo terminatis.* Pedunculi *axillares, solitarii, uniflori, nudi, ante florescentiam apice inflexi.* Alabastra *(flores ante expansionem) ideò cernua, ovata aut globosa, lævia aut setis pilosa.* Flores *erecti, albi rubri flavi aut variegati, facilè dupli et pleni, petalis tunc interdùm dentatis aut laceris.* Decand. loc. cit. 69.

Div. Capsulis glabris (aut apice tantùm parcè pilosis).

P. *bracteatum*, petalis 5, capsulis glabris obovatis bracteis persistentibus involucratis, sepalis pilosis, caulibus unifloris scabris foliosis, foliis pinnato-partitis hispidis, lobis oblongis serratis. *Lindley collect.* 23. *tab.* 23.

Habitus et characteres ut plurimùm PAPAVERIS orientalis. *Differt tamen caule nunquam ramoso; foliis concavis, nec planis; floribus semper bracteatis; stigmatis radiis* 16, *nec* 12, *quod sæpiùs in* PAPAVERE orientali *occurrit; dentibus disci stigmatici patentibus nec reflexis; demùm florescentiâ præcociore et aspectù viridiore. Variat floribus immaculatis et petalis* 5; *talis varietas quoad petala dilineatur.* Lindley loc. cit.

The drawing was taken at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road; where the plant grows in the open border, and flowers constantly and abundantly during the summer, making the finest show of all the outdoors herbaceous plants.

We missed the opportunity of describing it, and have trusted to Mr. Lindley's account for what we have to say concerning the history.

The species differs most obviously from PAPAVER *orientale*, the closest congener, by the large involucral bractes that surround the base of the flower, which are always

present and unaltered, by flowering a month sooner, by not being divided into branches, by having concave instead of flat leaves, 16 rays instead of 12 to the stigma, the teeth of the stigmatose disk spreading and not reflex, and lastly by the much greener exterior of the herbaceous part.

Varies with 5 petals, as in the sample we have figured in our plate, instead of 4, and with a spotted and a plain-coloured flower.

The calyx, according to Mr. Lindley, consists of three pieces, and is detached during the expansion of the flower, the pieces still holding together when fallen off.

Sent from Moscow to the Physic Garden at Chelsea, by Dr. Fischer; and is probably native of some of the warmer Asiatic provinces of Russia.

NOTE.

We saw this summer a plant of AMARYLLIS *acuminata* (see fol. 534 of the 7th volume of the present work) in the hothouse at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, that had thrown up two scapes, on one of which was an umbel of eight flowers, on the other of six, all in perfect expansion at the same time, and forming in our view, both in point of colour and form, the finest bouquet we ever witnessed even in that splendid genus.

ANEILEMA sinica.

Chinese Aneilema.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JUNCI. *Jussieu gen.* 43. *Div. II.* Germen unicum. Capsula trilocularis. Calyx et corolla.

COMMELINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 268; *et suprà vol. 6. fol.* 482; *(in textû anglicè vers.).*

ANEILEMA. Cal. tripartitus, persistens. *Cor.* tripetalo-partita (calyce amplior), decidua. *Stamina* 6. *Antheræ* 3 (v. 2-4) dissimiles, vix polliniferæ. *Involucrum* nullum. *Herbæ diffusæ v. erectæ. Foliorum vaginæ integræ. Inflorescentia vaga, subpaniculata.* Brown prod. 1. 270.

OBS. Hujus generis sunt COMMELINA *vaginata, nudiflora, spirata, medica,* Vahl enum. An hùc POLLIA *Thunb.* quæ habitû et inflorescentiâ similis? sed ex Thunbergio stamina sex æqualia et fructus baccatus: in hujus specimine vetusto (in coll. banks. viso) ab ipso Thunbergio misso, situm Embryonis haud determinare licuit. *Brown loc. cit.* 271.

Div. II. Filamenta aliqua v. omnia barbata. Br.

A. *sinica*, caule ramoso diffuso; foliis ligulatis, acuminatis; racemulis alternis subsenis supernè in paniculâ positis: staminibus tribus barbatis quorum uno castrato: sterilibus tribus nudis.

Herba *perennis;* caule *diffusè ramoso, spithamæo vel pedali, tereti, plùs minùs compresso, cinereo-virente, distantèr articulato, pennam scriptoriam crassitie haud adæquante, densè lineato.* Fol. *cinereo-virentia, opaca, alterna, in omni articulo unum, ligulato-elongata, acuminata, conduplicato-canaliculata vel plana, descrescentia, vaginâ petiolari sæpiùs infernè purpurascente,* radicalia *subpedalia latitudine ferè unciali:* summa pauca *semunciâ vix longiora, vaginâ profundiore conspicuiùsque coloratâ.* Paniculæ *terminales, compositæ:* partiales *supernè racimigeræ:* racemuli *plures (seni), alterni, distantes, breves, patentes* (⅔ *unciæ vix longiores)* floribus *plurimis cæruleis nutantibus alternè imbricatèque biseriatis secundis, singulis* è bracteâ *propriâ membranaceâ subcoloratâ caducâ convolutâ successivè prodeuntibus; racemuli axis de basi ferè florifera, glabra, teres, florum sedibus denticulata;* pedicelli *filiformes flore breviores basi articulati; fructiferi pauci stricti recti.* Cal. *herbaceo-membranosus, tripartitus, longitudine corollæ, foliolis latè ovatis apice rotundatis.* Cor. *tripetala, tenerior, latior, cærulea, petalis ovato-rotundis, conniventèr emarcescentibus.* Stamina 6, *corollæ disco inserta, inclusa:* fil. 3 alterna *cærulea incurvescentia robustiora infernè pilis longis concoloribus densè articulatis barbata, supernè nuda subulata, horum 2 fertilia, tertium castratum;* antheræ *polliniferæ, albæ, oblongæ, à medio dorso ad punctum summum filamenti vibratili-appensæ;* alia 3 *breviora, alba, graciliora, nuda, subulata, erecta, rudimentis antherosis vix polliniferis solidis trilobo-capitatis præfixa.* Germ. *albidum, subpellucidum, ellipticum, 3-quetrum, glabrum, stylo pluriès brevius.* Stylus *albus, triquetro-setaceus, elongatus, suprà leni curvo ascendens;* stig. *punctum simplex pruinosum.* Caps. *(nec benè maturam vidimus) hordei grano minor, cartilaginea,*

lævis, nitens, subcolorata, ovato-triquetra, velata, loculis 1-*spermis:* sem. *melino-pallentia, imo loculorum angulo affixa, elliptica, transversè rugulosa, dorso medio immersè embryonifera.*

Aneilema has an indeterminately panicled inflorescence without any general involucre; Commelina, its nearest relative, has an inflorescence regularly disposed on a common peduncle furnished with a general involucre (sometimes folded, sometimes convolute); differences which are found to induce others less determinate in the general habit of the mutual species of the two groups, and which prove the propriety of their separation.

The plant of our figure was the produce of Chinese seed, imported by the Horticultural Society, in whose hothouse it flowered last summer for the first time in this country. There is a sample in the Banksian Herbarium at Mr. Brown's, which was collected by Sir George Staunton near Canton.

The species is closely akin to Aneilema *gigantea* of New Holland, a sample of which was kindly shown to us by Mr. Brown; but that is a tall plant, three feet high or more, with very narrow linear leaves, and the three bearded stamens have all perfect anthers. The present plant is not more than nine or ten inches high, has broadish ligulate leaves, and one of the three bearded stamens is without an anther, or at least has only the very imperfect rudiment of one. Could we have compared the living plants, other points of difference would most probably have been obtained.

PASSIFLORA pallida.

Plumier's Passion-flower.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du musée.* 6. 102.
PASSIFLORA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 13; *et vol.* 7. *fol.* 574.

Div. Foliis indivisis.

P. *pallida*, foliis ovatis integerrimis triplinerviis venosis, petiolis biglandulosis, floribus apetalis, involucro nullo. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 606.

Passiflora pallida. *Linn. amœn. acad.* 1. 218. *fig.* 2. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*

Clematis indica alia, flore minore pallido. *Plum. amer.* 74. *t.* 89.

Frutex *se longissimè extendens, caule parum ramoso glabro compresso tereti lurido-virente.* Folia *ovata nervis tribus principibus subtùs varicosis, uncias duas cum alterius dimidio longa v. ultra, latitudine sesquiunciali v. majore:* stipulæ *lineari-lanceolatæ, erectæ, petiolum subæquantes.* Pedunculi *sæpè gemini modò solitarii, folio plurimùm breviores, lurido-virentes, duriusculi, patentes, interdum ebracteati vel nunc* bracteolâ *minutâ vagâ acutâ erectâ muniti, suprà medium articulati crassioresque.* Flores *erecti, chloroleuco-pallentes, diametro* $\frac{2}{3}$ *unciæ vel majore:* involucro *nullo (nisi pro hoc antedicta bracteola sit):* corollâ *nullâ.* Cal. 5-*partitus, rotatus,* urceolo *brevissimo obsoleto extùs fusco-purpurascente plano absque omni nodo aut protuberantiâ:* segmenta *distantia, oblonga, obtusa, apice incurvulo.* Corona *biseriata, supernè viridi-flavescens infernè purpureo-fuscescens, numerosa,* radiis exterioribus *filiformibus obtusis recurvo-patentibus limbo ferè duplo brevioribus,* interioribus *pluriès brevioribus viridibus erectis capillaceis capitatis operculo vix æqualibus:* nectarium *simplex, areolam columniferam obvallans, intùs album,* operculo *tectum membranaceo plicato margine villosiusculâ inclinatâ.* Columna *calyce brevior:* stipes *albus, purpureo-maculatus, germini subæqualis:* germ. *ovale, opaco-virens glabrum, punctis minutis albis adspersum;* styli *virentes filiformi-clavati, areolâ stigmatosâ crassâ albo-pallente orbiculatâ præfixi.* Bacca *subovata, atroviolacea:* semina *plurima, oblonga, scrobiculato-salebrosa, arillo vix succulento.*

A species founded by Linnæus solely on the figure and description in the place we quote from the work of Plumier; he had no sample in his Herbarium. It comes near to PASSIFLORA *minima* (see vol. 2. fol. 144. of this Register) and to *hirsuta;* differing from both chiefly by the leaves not being divided into lobes. The flowers are somewhat larger in *pallida;* the fruit, according to Plumier, the same in all three; and consists of a small globular violet-coloured berry about the size of a Sloe.

Native of the island of St. Domingo, where the species was originally seen by Plumier, and from whence the seed came that produced the present plant at the Physic Garden, Chelsea. We find no traces of its having been introduced into Europe till now.

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, where the plant was grown in the hothouse, and has attained the length of twenty feet or more and produced a few branches at the upper part, on which the flowers appeared late in the summer. These were succeeded by ripe fruit, one of which is represented in our plate.

Pallida belongs to a division of the genus with pale greenish flowers without involucre or corolla. The arrangement of the genus in sections assorted by the foliage proves inconveniently artificial, separating the nearest and approximating the most distant species.

The sample marked PASSIFLORA *pallida*, in the Banksian Herbarium, is certainly the same as PASSIFLORA *serrata*, and has nothing to do with Plumier's plant. We have never found a sample of *pallida* in any Herbarium.

In Plumier's figure the peduncles are solitary; in our plant they were generally in pairs.

ARGYREIA cuneata.

Argyreia of the Mysore.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CONVOLVULI. *Jussieu gen.* 132. *Div. I.* Stylus unicus.
CONVOLVULACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 481. *Sect. I.* Germen unicum.

ARGYREIA. *Loureiro cochin.* 134. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* campanulata infundibuliformisve. *Germ.* 2-4-loculare. *Stig.* 2-lobum. *Bacca* sicca vel succulenta, 1-4-loc. loculis 1-spermis. *Embryo* erectus, curvatus; *cotyledones* corrugati. *Plantæ (Indiæ, Chinæ, et Cochinchinæ) perennes, volubiles, validissimæ, longè latèque se extendentes, lactescentes; folia simplicia; inflorescentia axillaris.* Roxburgh flor. ind. ined. sub LETTSOMIÂ; (ex angl. vers.)

Div. I. Corolla campanulata. R.

A. ***cuneata,*** (fruticosa ramis volubilibus:) foliis cuneatis, emarginatis (v. suprà rotundatis mucronatis), subtùs sericeis: pedunculis trifloris, folio pluriès brevioribus. *Roxburgh flor. ind. ined. sub* LETTSOMIÂ cuneatâ; *(ex angl. vers.)*

Lettsomia cuneata. *Roxb. l. c.*
Convolvulus cuneatus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 873.
Ipomœa atrosanguinea. *Curtis's magaz.* 2170.

Frutex *altè latèque scandens,* ramis *sericeis.* Folia *alterna, distantia, cuneato-obovata, oblonga, nervis plurimis alternis adscendentèr divaricatis costâ mediâ utrinque emissis parallelè notata, subbiuncialia latitudine vix duplo minore, subtùs sericea, suprà glabra.* Petioli *sericei multotiès breviores* (⅓ *unciæ vix æquantes).* Pedunculi *axillares solitarii, triflori, folio triplo breviores, petiolo triplo longiores, teretes, sericei:* pedicelli *calyci æquales.* Cal. *sericeus, ovato-campanulatus, brevis* (2-*linearis*), *coriaceo-crassus, rigidus, foliolis* 5 *latè ovatis æquilongis imbricato-conniventibus.* Cor. *saturatè purpurea, lactescens, cylindraceo-infundibuliformis, sesquiunciâ parùm brevior, à dimidio superno* 5-*plicata;* tubus *calyce æqualis, fauce triplo angustior multotièsque brevior;* faux *cylindraceo-elongata, nitida;* limbus *opacus, campanulatus, fauce plurimùm brevior, brevè recurvato-patens, obsoletè* 5-*lobus lobis rotundatis emarginatis.* Stam. *fauce profundè inclusa, inæqualia;* fil. *tubo adnata, subulato-filiformia, purpurascentia, basi incrassata brevèque barbata;* anth. *erectæ, sagittatæ, albidæ,* polline *è globulis albis granuloso.* Stylus *albus, filiformis, stamini longiori æqualis;* stig. *roseo-rubens, didymo-capitatum lobis divaricatis corrugato-papillosis.* Germ. *albidum, angustè pyramidatum, cum stylo rostrato-continuum, fundo incrassato calycis immersum, disco crasso albo annulari cinctum, tetraspermum;* ovula *erecta, à basi impacta, oblongè conoidea.*

Dr. Roxburgh mentions this elegant twining shrub as having been introduced from the Mysore country into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, by General Martin, in 1792;

and adds, that it has been successfully propagated and established there.

The plant now drawn was grown from seed received by Dowager Lady De Clifford from the Mauritius; and flowered late this summer in the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road.

ARGYREIA is distinguished from CONVOLVULUS and IPOMŒA principally by an indehiscent seedvessel with one-seeded cells (termed by Dr. Roxburgh a berry, either dry or succulent). The genus consists of strong extensively growing perennial twiners, with simple leaves and an axillary inflorescence, abounding with milky juice. It was originally detached by Loureiro, whose denomination we have adopted; but afterwards more satisfactorily defined and considerably enlarged in the manuscripts of Dr. Roxburgh under the title LETTSOMIA, a name preoccupied by a very distinct group of plants. All the species belong to the East Indies; at least, all yet known.

We cannot conceive a handsomer ornament for the hot-house; where the plant keeps up a long-enduring and abundant succession of its richly purple blossom, which expands early in the day, and fades before the evening.

GYMNOLOMA maculatum.

Mottled-branched Gymnoloma.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. VI.*
HELIANTHEÆ. *Cassini in journ. de phys.* 88 (*an* 1819). 191.

GYMNOLOMA. Involucrum subhemisphæricum polyphyllum; foliolis circitèr 20, laxè imbricatis, sublanceolatis, membranaceis, acutis; exterioribus vix latioribus. *Receptac.* convexum aut subplanum paleaceum; paleis linearibus aut lanceolatis, apice subulatis, subcarinatis scariosis, flosculo hermaphrodito brevioribus (vel longioribus), persistentibus. *Flosculi disci* crebri, tubulosi, hermaphroditi, centrales sæpiùs steriles; *radii* 7-10, ligulati, neutri. FLOSCULI HERMAPHRODITI: *Corolla* tubo brevi; limbo infundibuliformi-tubuloso, 5-nervio, 5-dentato; dentibus ovatis obtusis aut acutis, æqualibus. *Stamina* familiæ. *Antheræ* inclusæ aut exsertæ, basi nudæ, nigro-fuscescentes, processubus terminalibus parvis ovatis obtusiusculis diaphanis. *Germen* lineare, apice marginato-fimbriatum, flosculorum centralium sæpiùs sterile, margine angusto, laciniato-fimbriato, demùm evanescente. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigma* 2-partitum, exsertum; laciniis linearibus, patentibus. *Achenia (semina)* obovata aut cuneata, compressiuscula, sub4gona, lævia, apice subumbonata et calva. FLOSCULI NEUTRI: *Corolla* tubo brevi; ligulâ elliptico-oblongâ, apice 2 aut 3-lobâ, planâ; patente, nervatâ, basi cucullatâ. *Germ.* lineare, apice marginato-fimbriatum, sterile. *Stylus* et *stig.* 0.

Herbæ *oppositifoliæ, hispido-scabræ.* Fol. *ovata, integra, crenato-dentata, 3- aut triplinervia.* Pedunculi *subterminales et axillares, uniflori, solitarii, elongati.* Flores *flavi. A* WEDELIÀ Jacq. *et* CHRYSANTHELLO Rich. *quibus valdè affinis distinguitur floribus radii neutris nec non ab illâ acheniis calvis. An* WULFFIA *Neck.?* Kunth nov. gen. et spec. 4. 217.

G. *maculata*, aspera, erecta; ramis virgatis, 4-gonis, pictis; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, subserratis; floribus erectis, terminalibus, 1-3; pedunculis folio plurimùm brevioribus; radio 8-floro.

Herba *suffruticosa, perennis, gracilis, 3-pedalis v. ultrà, ramosa, ramis purpureo-marmoratis, 4-gonis, sulco levitèr depresso ad quemque faciem exaratis.* Fol. *membranacea, utroque fine angustata, facilè cum curvo reflectenda, longiora triuncialiâ latitudine subsesquiunciali:* petiolus *laminâ multotiès brevior, purpureo-pictus.* Flores *flavi, diametro infra uncialem*, pedunculis *pallidis subtrichotomo-trinis brevibus hirtis erectis.* Cal. *disco brevior, oblato-campanatus, hispidus, biseriatus, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, suprà recurvis et saturatiùs virentibus.* RADIUS *neuter, caducus, glaber, distans*, ligulis *biplicatis oblongis, obtusis, planis.* DISCUS: flosculi *diaphani cuneato-cylindracei flavi, tubo brevissimo, fauce longâ cuneato-cylindricâ, limbo saturatiùs flavescente villoso, margine incrassato, laciniis ovatis, recurvo-patentibus:* anth. *filamentis elasticis exserendæ, nigricantes, apice 5-valves valvulis ochroleucis acuminatis, basi muticæ obtusæ;* pollen *aurantiacum.* Stigmata *flava, exserta, replicata, linearia, pilosa, intùs canaliculata:* stylus *robustulus.*

Germ. *lineare, pressione 4-gonum, glabrum, margine villoso-fimbriato coronatum.* Paleæ *opacæ, firmæ, persistentes, semiamplectentes, carinatæ, suprà villoso-scabræ, flavescentes, abruptiùs cuspidatæ, acumine subulato recurvulo.*

Raised from seed from the Brazils, and, we believe, belonging to an unrecorded species. There are no samples of it in either the Banksian or Lambertian Herbarium. The plant flowered this summer in the hothouse at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

The genus is distinguished from WEDELIA principally by the barren ray of the flower and the absence of a seedcrown or pappus. We have ventured to write the name GYMNOLOMA instead of GYMNOLOMIA, as more analogous to the derivation. This is the first species known to have been introduced into our gardens; the few that are recorded belong to South America.

A slender upright suffrutescent rough-furred perennial, in our sample 3 or 4 feet high, remarkable for the square-cornered branches mottled with dark red. *Leaves* membranous, apt to curl backwards and become deflex, oblongly lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, shallowly serrate, largest more than 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. *Flowers* yellow, terminal, 1-2 but more generally 3, and trichotomously disposed on short rough peduncles. *Calyx* broadly and shallowly campanulate, in two rows of ovately lanceolate leaflets recurved at the top where they are of a deeper green. *Paleæ* permanent, yellow, and abruptly cuspidate. *Germen* linear, 4-cornered, edged at the top with a short villouslike fringe by way of pappus.

HYPOXIS stellipilis.

Starry-furred Hypoxis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. III.* Genera Narcissis non omninò affinia.

ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 274. *Div. ad calcem ordinis.* Genera inter Asphodeleas et Amaryllideas media.

HYPOXIS. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 159.

H. *stellipilis*, rhizomate ovato; foliis radicalibus plurimis trifariàm fasciculatis triquetro-subulatis, è pilis brevibus stellatis implexis subtùs tomentoso-candicantibus, canaliculo carinâque acutis: umbellâ pauci-(2) florâ.

Rhizoma *bulbiforme, fuscum, bulbiceps.* Fol. *radicalia, plurima, trifariàm fasciculata latè subulata, subsemipedalia latitudine unciæ minore, erecto-divergentia, suprà atrovirentia, glabra, acutè canaliculata, remotè atque obsoletè lineata, infrà acutè carinata tomento facilè solubile è pilis brevibus stellatis implexè densatis candicantia; sæpè supernè undulata.* Scapus *foliis brevior, fulvido-canescens, pube duplici (penicillis longis cum flocculis stellatis niveis brevibus commixtis) laxiùs pilosus.* Pedunculi *(bini), terminales, solidi, teretes, pilosi, flore longiores,* bracteâ *pilosissimâ lineari appressâ ad basin.* Cor. *germinis continua, erecta, stellato-partita, diametro sesquiunciali, persistens, intùs aureo-flavescens, extùs flavo-virescens et stellato-pilosa;* laciniæ *æquilongæ, lateribus denùd reflexæ,* exteriores *oblongæ, mucronatæ, dorso apicis densè barbatæ,* interiores *latiores ovales obtusæ muticæ extùs nudiusculæ striâ angustâ pilosâ per medium longitudinalitèr ductâ.* Stam. *flava, corollâ ferè duplo breviora, erecto-patentia, disco epigyno distantiùs inserta:* fil. *antheris bis terve breviora, conica, subulata, glabra:* anth. *mobiles, lineari-sagittatæ, introrsæ, posticè filamenti puncto appensæ.* Stylus *lutescens, columnaris, erectus, tereti-3-gonus, staminibus brevior;* stigmata 3 *flava lineari-canaliculata fimbriatula, angulos dimidii superioris styli adnato-decurrentia.* Germ. *pedunculi solidi continuum, brevè turbinatum, hirsutum, corollâ aliquotiès brevius; triloc. loculis supernè biseriato-polyspermis, infernè cassis:* ovula *globosa, angulo interiori annexa.*

An unpublished species, and one of which we have seen no sample in any Herbarium. Introduced last summer from the Cape of Good Hope by Messrs. Colvill, of the Chelsea Nursery. The drawing was taken from a plant cultivated in the greenhouse.

The foliage strikes us as having some resemblance to that of certain species of the *Bromeliaceæ.* It differs in its own genus by the dense woolly snow-white fur (con-

sisting of short closely interwoven stellately compound hairs) that covers the back of the leaves.

Rootstock bulbiform, with the bud at the top. *Leaves* radical, many, disposed in a 3-cornered fascicle, broad subulate, sharply channelled and keeled, about six inches long and less than an inch broad, of deep dark green at the upper side and smooth, tomentosely whitened underneath, generally waved at the top. *Stem* shorter than the leaves, with a faint appearance of tawny yellow through the white of the pubescence, which consists of long pencilled hairs mixed with short starry snow-white cottony locks. *Umbel* of two peduncles, larger than the flowers. *Corolla* golden yellow within, stellately spreading, about an inch and half in diameter, permanent, compositely furred and of a yellowish green without; segments reflexed at the sides, *outer ones* oblong, mucronate, densely bearded at the back of the tip, *inner ones* broader oval obtuse pointless with a longitudinal hairy line on the outside. *Style* columnar, thick, obtusely 3-cornered, shorter than the stamens. *Stigmas* 3, deep yellow, linearly channelled, grown to the corners of the upper half of the style. *Germen* continuous with the round solid peduncle, shortly turbinate, hirsute, several times shorter than the corolla, 3-celled: *ovules* many, in two rows fixed to the upper part of the inner corner of the cells, globular.

We have always found the peduncles piped or hollow at the upper part in every species of this genus that we examined except the present.

RHEXIA viminea.

Slender Brazil Rhexia.

OCTANDRIA (DECANDRIA) *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMÆ (MELASTOMACEÆ). ***Jussieu gen. 328. Div. II. RHEXIA.*** *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 323.

R. *viminea*, foliis petiolatis, ovato-lanceolatis, 5-nervibus, utrinque appressè setosis, integerrimis, basi subcordatis, subtùs canescentibus; paniculis terminalibus, laxiùs multifloris: antheris filamento æqualibus, arcuato-inclinatis, basi posticè didymo-extumescentibus. ***Don MSS.***

Frutex *erectus, gracilis, suborgyalis, ramosus, pilis setaceis brevibus appressis hispidus, ramis oppositis, supernis, tetragonis, simplicibus, ob alterum sæpè abortientem alternos simulantibus.* Fol. *opposita, petiolata, acuta,* 3-5-*uncialia latitudine sesqui-biunciale, variùs majora, utrinque pilis decumbentibus hispida, subtùs cinerascentia, suprà virentia:* petioli *laminâ pluriès breviores, crassitudine ferè pennæ corvinæ.* Paniculæ *terminales, laxiùs multifloræ, decussato-divisæ;* pedunculi *patentes, bi-trichotomi,* 4-*goni,* bracteis 2 *appressis lanceolatis caducis ad basin;* pedicelli *breves, sæpiùs uniflori, hirti, caduco-bibracteati.* Cal. *pedicelli continuus, herbaceus, hispidis, petalis* $\frac{1}{4}$ *circitèr brevior,* tubo *oblongo urceolato-cylindrico obsoletè anguloso infrà ventricosiore suprà constricto,* limbo $\frac{1}{5}$ *breviore stellato-patente subdeciduo segmentis acuminatis.* Petala 5, *violacea, cuneato-obovata, uncialia, villis subtilibus ciliata.* Stamina 10, *corollæ subæqualia, laxiùs fasciculata:* filamenta *purpurea, alternè breviora, pilis minutis vagis capitatis parcissimè conspersa, cæterum nuda:* antheræ *violaceæ, arcuato-declinatæ, filamentis æquales, subulato-elongatæ, posticè à basi didymo-extumidâ filamenti apici insertæ, ventre intùs angusto transversè rugato dorso pallescente.* Germ. *ovatum, profundiùs inclusum, è membranis intergerinis cum tubo calycis connexum bisque fermè brevius, supernè sericeum.* Stylus *staminibus longior, filiformis, filamentis robustior, glaber, rubescens, suprà pallescens, curvo leni inclinato-assurgens:* stigma *apex pallidus, continuus obtusus pruinosus.* Caps. *sicca, calyce vestita,* 5-*loc.,* 5-*valv.:* placentæ 5, *angustæ, subtrigonæ, arcuatæ in loculis centrales, à basi latâ membranaceâ axi centrali adnatæ, cæterum liberæ.* Semina *subreniformi-rotundata, crebra, pallidè fusca, punctata, umbilico magno concavo.* Don MSS.

Drawn last summer in the hothouse of the Botanic Garden of Comtesse des Vandes at Bayswater; where the plant has been now first introduced from the Brazils.

We have referred it to RHEXIA, though persuaded that, upon a due revision of the order, this genus will be restricted to the herbaceous portion of the group from North America.

Samples of the present species, brought by Sir George Staunton from the Brazils, are preserved in the Banksian and Lambertian Herbariums.

A tall slender *shrub* covered with a short bristly close-pressed fur: *branches* 4-cornered. *Leaves* ovately lanceolate, petioled, entire, furred on both sides, 3-5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 broad, green above, greyish underneath. *Panicles* terminal, loosely many-flowered, decussately branched. *Flowers* violet; *petals* cuneately obovate, about an inch long, finely and shortly ciliate. *Stamens* 10, the length of the petals: *filaments* purple, thinly sprinkled with very minute capitate hairs: *anthers* violet, declining and inbowed, about equal to the filaments, subulately elongated. *Germen* enclosed within the tube of the calyx, and nearly as short again as that. Fruit a dry capsule. *Don MSS.*

Pub by S. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Nov. 1. 1822.

COSTUS speciosus; β. *angustifolius.*

Nepalese Costus.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCITAMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 305.

COSTUS. Corollæ limbus interior unilabiatus campanulatus, posticè partitus. *Anthera* biloba, *filamento* longè infra apicem adnata. *Caps.* trivalvis, trilocularis. *Semina* numerosa, arillata. *Embryo* simplex, et *albumine* et *vitello* dotatus. *Roxburgh flor. ind.* 1. 1. 57; *(ex anglico versum.)*

OBS. COSTUS *differt (ab* HELLENIÀ) *inflorescentiâ, filamento petaloideo ultra antheram intramarginalem longiùs latiùsque producto, et potissimùm structurâ vaginæ, quæ suprà folia insertionem ocreæ speciem efformat; quâ notâ ab omnibus* Scitamineis, *primo aspectú vel absque fructificatione, distingui possit.* Brown prod. 1. 308.

C. *speciosus*, nectario (corollæ limbo interiore) obsoletè trilobato undulato fimbriato, foliis subtùs sericeo-villosis. *Roscoe in trans. linn. soc.* 8. 349.
Costus speciosus. *Smith in trans. linn. soc.* 1. 249. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 11. *Roxburgh flor. ind.* 1. 57.
Costus arabicus. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 1. *t.* 1. *Ejusd. coll.* 1. 143.
Amomum hirsutum. *Lamarck encyc.* 1. 135.
Tsiana speciosa. *Gmel. syst. nat.* 2. 9.
Hellenia grandiflora. *Retz obs. fasc.* 6. 13.
Banksea speciosa. *Kœnig in Retz obs. fasc.* 3. 75.
Tsjana-Kua. *Rheede mal.* 11. 15. *tab.* 8.
Herba spiralis hirsuta. *Rumph. amb.* 6. 143. *t.* 64. *fig.* 1.
(β) foliis angustioribus.

Herba radice *tuberosâ perenni*, caules *sesqui-2-pedales teretes simplices foliorum vaginis vestitis promittente.* Fol. *laxiùs ambientia directione subspirali, patentissima, lanceolato-elongata, aristata, subtùs molli-villosa, hinc* petiolo *vaginoso in* ocream *longè fimbriato producto à stipite brevissimo inserta.* Spica *sessili-terminalis, multiflora, in axi subuncíali robustâ ovato-densata:* bracteæ *geminatæ, rubræ, cartilagineæ ciliatæ mucronatæ germen subsemiinvolventes; una subinterior plurimùm brevior.* Germ. *sessile obovato-triquetrum, ex albido rubrum, brevè villosum,* 3-*loc.*, ovulis *loculorum polyspermorum angulo interiori annexis.* Cal. *cartilagineus, ruber, nitens, villosus, tubuloso-triqueter, subuncialis, germinis aliquotiès brevioris continuus, trifidus, segmentis tubo brevioribus oblongis erectis obtusis cum mucrone, subinæqualibus, antico subdistantiore.* Cor. *labiato-infundibuliformis:* limbus exterior *carneo-rubens, nitidus, sesquiuncialis,* 3-*partitus, tubo interioris propè basin spiralitèr insertus, laciniis ovali-oblongis lanceolatis imbricato-conniventibus:* limbus interior *anticus, albus, tener, tenuis, oblato-rotundatus, exteriore* ½ *longior, convolutus, unilabiato-patens, posticè partitus fissurâ imbricato connivente, margine subtrilobus corrugatus denticulato-crosus, intùs secundum medium barbatum et infernè cum filamenti parte anteriore in tubulum barbatum flavescentem connexus:* laciniis *minoribus nullis.* Fil. *labello oppositum huicque à parte supernâ liberâ arcuato-accumbens, lineari-oblongum, petaloideum, extùs appressè hirsutum:* anth. *oblonga, ochroleuca, profundè intramarginalis.* Stylus *cum imâ corollæ tubi parte brevè inæqualitèr-*

que connatus, filiformis, antheram per intervallum loculorum transeuns et æquans, suprà compressè subclavatum: stigma *continuum breve, transversè dilatatum, bilamellosum lamellis parallelis bilabiato-conniventibus ciliatis viscosis;* lamella antica *concaviuscula orâ integrâ rotundatâ*, postica *lunulato-excisa ex cornû utroque anticum exsuperans, à dorso convexa et ad basin* dentibus 2 *(filamentorum rudimentis 2 per stylum ascensis?) collateralibus acutis brevioribus stylum anguloso-decurrentibus appendiculata.*

Costus, according to Mr. Brown, may be known at once from its coordinate genera by the structure of the petiolar sheath, which is continued beyond the insertion of the leaf in the form of an ocrea (sheathlike bracte); and specially from the closely kindred Hellenias by the close-spiked inflorescence, and petalshaped filament which is broader and longer than the intramarginal anther.

The subject of our drawing was sent us by Mr. Gowen, having flowered in Lord Caernarvon's hothouse at Highclere; where it had been grown from seed obtained from Dr. Wallich of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, and inscribed "a new species of Costus from Nepal." We can discover no difference from the established *speciosus*, except the narrower foliage and fuller red of the bractes and calyx. The two may however be really distinct; though we do not think it expedient to separate them without a comparison of the two in the fresh state.

The stigma consists of two small shallowish transversely widened opposite *laminæ* closing together like lips; *the front one* concave with a rounded entire border, *the back one* convex with a border indented in the form of a crescent, the horns of which extend beyond the circumference of the front one; behind this at its base appear two short teethlike parallel upright pointed excrescences continued from their bases in a raised angle down the back of the style: these we take to be the rudiments of two filaments which have ascended the style in this way instead of keeping their station at the base, as is more usual in the order.

The plant has been likewise raised by Messrs. Colvill, at Chelsea, from Nepal seed.

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1. Calyx. 2. Back of the filament attached to the lower part of the inner limb of the corolla. 3. Front of the filament with the anther. 4. Style as inserted in the faux of the corolla.

BEGONIA argyrostigma.

Silver-spotted Begonia.

MONŒCIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. **Plantæ incertæ sedis. Polypetala germine infero. *Jussieu gen.* 436.**

BEGONIACEÆ. *Bonpland nav. et malm.* 151. Polygoneis affines. *Link.*

BEGONIA. ***Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 284.**

B. *argyrostigma*, caulescens, foliis semicordatis acuminatis crenulato-repandis glaberrimis suprà niveo maculatis, subtùs rubris. *Link abbild. aus. gew. bot. gart. zu berl.* 1. 23. *tab.* 10.

Begonia argyrostigma. *Fischer in hort. gorenk. Link enum. alt. hort. berol.* 2. 395.

Caulis *erectus, ramosus, diffusus,* 2-3 *pedes altus, glaberrimus, annulis fuscis suprà petiolos vaginaceis.* Folia *alterna;* petiolus *pollicem longus, teres;* lamina *semicordata, à petiolo ad apicem usque* 5-6 *pollices longa,* 2 *pollices lata, acuta, margine subcartilagineo subcrenulato repando, glaberrima, carnosa, suprà maculis subrotundis variæ magnitudinis ob defectum pigmenti viridis in contextû celluloso albis, medio foveolas* 2 *pluresve areâ viridi cinctas continentibus, subtùs paginâ totâ rubrâ.* Pedunculi *axillares, paniculam multifloram sustinentes.* Bracteæ 2 *oppositæ lanceolatæ albæ in singulo pedicello, (caducæ).* Pedicellus *supernè albus.* Cor. *tetrapetala, alba, inodora, petalis* 2 *oppositis majoribus.* Filamenta *multa, brevissima.* Antheræ *oblongæ.* Germen *alatum.* Link abbild. loc. cit.

Said by Professor Link to be native of the Brazils, and to have been sent from the Gorenki Garden, at Moscow, to the Botanic Garden of Berlin, by Dr. Fischer. It has only lately been introduced into the collections of this country.

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where it is grown in the hothouse.

The somewhat unwieldy specific name has been suggested to Dr. Fischer by the silvery spots of the foliage; a mark which we understand is not confined to this species of the genus.

It has been figured in the above quoted periodical work by Professor Link, from whom we borrow the following account:

"*Stem* upright, branched, straggling, 2-3 feet high, very smooth, with brown sheathing circles above the petioles. *Leaves* alternate; *petiole* an inch long, cylindrical; *blade* semicordate, from the petiole to the tip 5-6 inches long, 2 inches broad, pointed, with somewhat cartilaginous slightly crenulated repand margin, very smooth, fleshy, at the upper surface marked with white roundish spots of various sizes produced by the disappearance of the green pigment in the cellular tissue, and containing two or more small pits in the middle of a green disk; at the under surface wholly red. *Peduncles* axillary, sustaining a many-flowered panicle. *Bractes* 2 on each pedicle, opposite, lanceolate, white, (caducous.) *Pedicle* white at the upper part. *Corolla* of 4 petals, white, without scent, two opposite petals of the four the largest. *Filaments* many, very short. *Anthers* oblong. *Germen* winged?"

We had no opportunity of describing the flowers ourselves.

1. An antherbearing flower. 2. A pistilbearing flower. 3. Style and stigma.

LOASA tricolor.

Chili Nettle-plant.

POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA (rectiùsne* POLYADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA?)*

Nat. ord. ONAGRARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 317. *Div. V.* Genera Onagrariis affinia.

LOASEÆ. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Petala* 5 cum calyce alterna eodemque plano inserta. *Germen* inferum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* 1 (3). *Caps.* unilocularis, polysperma placentis tribus parietalibus. • *Herbæ hirtæ aut scabræ. Folia alterna vel opposita. Inflorescentia vaga. Albuminis nequidem vestigium deteximus: semina verò hactenus nec nisi in fructu vix bene maturato visa?* Jussieu in ann. du musée. 5. 21; (ex gallico versum.)

LOASA. Cal. superus pilosus, limbo 5-fido persistente. *Petala* 5 majora patentia, unguiculata, apice concavo cucullata; *squamulæ* 5 interiores, petalis alternæ et minores, subtrilobæ lobo medio intimo longiore, in conum conniventes et basi intùs filamentis 2 sterilibus instructæ. *Stamina* numerosa 5-fasciculata calyci inserta; *fasciculi* 15-17-andri squamulis alternantes et petalis oppositi; *antheræ* erectæ et subrotundæ. *Germ.* semiinferum: *stylus* 1: *stigma* 1 (3). *Caps.* infera semiinfera, oblonga, hirta, 1-loc., apice 3-valvis et calycinis laciniis cincta, polysperma; *receptacula* 3 seminifera capsulæ parietibus affixa. *Herbæ, pleræque piloso-prurientes more Urticæ; folia alterna aut rariùs opposita, simplicia, interdùm pinnatifida; flores in summis ramulis axillares et terminales. Genus* MENTZELIÆ *proximum, habitú et germinis seminumque sitú quodammodò accedens* Cucurbitaceis *sed polypetalum.* Jussieu gen. 322.

L. *tricolor*, urens, erecta; foliis oppositis, bipinnatifidis ambitû angulari cordato; calyce petalis æquali; coronæ foliolo singulo extùs caudiculis subtrinis linearibus diffusè prostratis ad imam baseos marginem appendiculato: staminum fasciculis subdecandris.

Herba *annua?, pube duplici (aliâ urente longiore validiore basi vesiculosâ, aliâ innocuâ articulatâ) hirsuta.* Caulis *herbacea, pedalis vel ultrà, teres, distantèr foliosus, suprà paniculatus.* Folia *opposita, divaricata;* inferiora *petiolata, subangulari-cordata, nervosa, bipinnato-incisa lobis lanceolato-oblongis dentato-incisis, pare imo divaricato;* superiora *diminuta, sessilia, simplicitèr incisa.* Panicula *distans, alterna,* pedunculis *axillaribus, unifloris, recurvo-patentibus, flore plurimùm longioribus, teretibus rigidiusculis.* Flores *triplici diversi colore, ⅔ unciæ profundi v. circitèr, cernui, inodori, turbinato-reflexi, pilis urentibus conspersi.* Cal. *superus, herbaceus, germinis brevioris marginato-continuus, 5-partitus foliolis lineari-lanceolatis radiato-reflexis.* Petala 5, *margini summæ germinis inserta, foliolis calycinis vix brevioribus alternantia, tota reflexa, oblonga, recta, spathulato-cucullata, obtusa;* unguis *ligulatus, puniceus, laminâ duplo brevior;* lamina *aureo-flavescens, oblonga, ventricoso-concava compressiuscula.* Corona 5-*phylla, rubro et albo versicolor, æqualis, in conum triplo ferè corollâ breviorem connivens;* foliola *cum petalis alterna et in plano eodem inserta, dura, ovata, ex latere utroque et villosâ basi inflexa, apice trifida lobulis 2 lateralibus erectis, medio latiore revoluto, dorso tricostata atque planiuscula,*

externè ad basin ligulis 2-3 *angustis bicoloribus supernè variè incisis appendiculata.* Stamina *polyadelpha, triplo ferè corollâ breviora:* fasciculi fertiles 5 (8-10-*andri?*), *pede petalorum inserti, primò intra petala usque reflexi, indè stylo accedentia,* filamentis *philyraceis linearibus bicoloribus,* antheris *subrotundis, erectis, à basi infixis, bilocularibus, sordidè fulvescentibus:* fasciculi steriles 5, *diandri, singuli foliolis singulis coronæ complexi,* filamentis *membranaceis, pallidis, subulatis, flexuosis, basi dilatatis villosisque (interdum incisis),* antheris *abortivis.* Germen *hispidissimum, inferum, turbinatum, virens, calyce pluriès brevius, uniloc., polyspermum?* ovula *placentis tribus parietalibus prominentibus affixa.* Stylus *areolæ epigynæ hirtissimâ insertus, erectus, subulatus, staminibus æqualis, albus, infernè villosus, in* stigmata 3 *subulata breviora reflexa supernè secedens. Nunc pars quinta floris supprimitur.*

Loasa was the name originally given to the genus by Adanson, as supposed, in compliment to some Spanish botanist, but why it should have been altered to Loosa by Linnæus we are not told, and are inclined to believe the difference to be a misprint. Sir James Smith adopts the spelling in the works of Linnæus; we have adhered to that of Adanson.

The present is, we believe, an unrecorded species, though a sample gathered by Mr. Menzies at Valparaiso, and preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, is inscribed, with a quere, Loasa *acanthifolia;* a denomination that will be found, on investigation, to belong to a very distinct species from this. In fact, the subject of this article comes nearer to Loasa *hispida (ambrosiæfolia* of Jussieu) than to any we know of; but there the foliage is alternate, of another form, and less divided.

The drawing was taken from a plant raised by Mr. Grey Bennett, in his hothouse at Walton upon Thames, from seed from Valparaiso, and is the first of the genus known to have appeared in the gardens of this country.

The group, as far as we are acquainted with it, belongs entirely to South America, and seems to abound principally in Chili and Peru. Some of the species are of great beauty with large brilliantly coloured flowers. Many of them, like the present, are covered with a stinging pubescence, and require to be handled with the same caution as our common Nettle.

The genus was first appended by Jussieu to his *Onagriæ*, but afterwards formed, along with Mentzelia, into a separate order, by the title of *Loaseæ.* The order agrees

with that of *Onagrariæ* by an inferior germen (incorporated with what by some is termed the tube of the calyx), a parted calyx, a corolla of several petals inserted at the outer rim of the top of the germen alternately with the leaflets of the calyx, by stamens inserted on the same level with the petals, by a single style, and a many-seed capsular fruit; on the other hand the *Loaseæ* differ from the *Onagrariæ* by the indefinite number of the stamens, by a fruit with one cell that opens at the upper part only by three shallow valves, and by the seed being borne on three vertical receptacles attached at equal distances along the inner wall of the capsule.

We believe our plant will prove to be annual. The stem was rather more than a foot high. The pubescence which covers it is of two kinds, *the one* of longer stouter straight unjointed transparent pricklelike hairs with a small bag or vesicle at the base containing the liquid for transfusion through the sting when in action, *the other* of pliant, softish, jointed hairs without any vesicle, and quite harmless. The *stigma* attributed to the genus has been always described as single, but in our plant the style was terminated by three recurvedly spreading subulate ones rather shorter than the column itself, and reaching a little beyond the stamens. Each of the five leaflets that compose the stamineous crown was furnished at the base, at equal distances on the outside, with three narrowly ligulate diffusely spreading appendages nearly as long as the leaflet itself.

Mr. Lambert has engravings which represent fifteen species of the genus, most of them unrecorded: they form a part of the plates intended for the forthcoming volume of the Flora Peruviana. Twelve species have been represented from the dried subject by engravings appended to a paper on the order *Loaseæ* inserted by M. De Jussieu in the Annales du Musée.

ARUM Dracontium.

Green Dragon.

MONŒCIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. AROIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 28. *Div. I.* Spadix spathâ involutus. AROIDEÆ (includentes et *Typhas* et *Aroideas* Jussieuii). *Brown prod.* 1. 333. *Sect. I.* Flores diclines; Perianthio (Calyce) nullo. *Aroideæ veræ.*

ARUM. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 450.

Div. Acaulia, foliis compositis.

A. *Dracontium*, acaule; foliis pedatis, foliolis lanceolato-oblongis integerrimis, spadice subulato spatha oblonga convoluta longiore. *Pursh amer. sept.* 2. 400.

Arum Dracontium. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1368. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 9. *Michaux bor. amer.* 2. 188. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 478. *Nuttall gen.* 2. 222. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 306. *Barton comp. fl. philad.* 2. 181.

Arum s. Arisarum virginianum, dracontii folio pene viridi longo acuminato. *Pluk. alm.* 52. *t.* 271. *fig.* 2.

" Grows naturally in moist places in Virginia and New " England, but is very difficult to preserve long in a gar- " den. I received some roots of this from New England a " few years ago, which continued two years, but the soil " being dry they decayed in summer. These should have " a moist shady situation, otherwise they will not thrive. " The leaves of this sort are divided like those of the " ' Common Dragon' (ARUM *Dracunculus)*, but are smaller, " and rarely grow more than nine inches high; the flowers " are like those of our common Arum or Cuckow-Pint " (ARUM *maculatum)*, but the pistil is longer than the " spathe. It flowers in June and the stalks decay in au- " tumn." *Mill. dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 9.

According to Dr. Barton it is found wild in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, on the western border of the Schuylkill and on the Wissahickon; where it flowers in June and grows to the height of two feet. In other parts of the United States, it seldom exceeds the height of nine inches. Messrs. Pursh and Nuttall speak of the species as one to be found from Pensylvania and Virginia to Florida.

The drawing was taken from a plant which flowered last summer in the greenhouse of the Horticultural Society. We believe it to be very rare in our collections; though cultivated in the Chelsea Garden by Miller before 1750.

We had no opportunity of examining the plant for description.

There is an ARUM *Dracontium*, in Thunberg's Flora Japonica; but without any description. It can hardly be of the same species with the present.

POLYGALA myrtifolia.

Myrtle-leaved Cape-Milkwort.

DIADELPHIA *OCTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PEDICULARES. *Jussieu gen.* 99. *Div. I.* Stamina non didynama, 2 aut plura.

POLYGALEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in flind. voy.* 2. 542; *et suprà fol.* 636.

POLYGALA. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 150.

Div. Cristatæ.

P. *myrtifolia*, floribus cristatis carinâ lunulatâ, caule fruticoso, foliis lævibus (suprà obsoletè villosis) oblongis obtusis. *Lin. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 988.

Polygala myrtifolia. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *J. Miller illustr. Jacq. fragm.* 1. 18. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 884. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 244.

Polygala arborea myrtifolia, floribus albis: intùs purpureis. *Comm. hort.* 1. 87. *t.* 46.

Polygala frutescens, foliis oblongis glabris, flore purpureo. *Burm. afr.* 200. *t.* 73. *fig.* 1.

Frutex *erectus* 3-4 *pedalis v. ultrà, trichotomo-ramosus ramis adscendentibus patentibus teretibus villosis laxiùs foliosis.* Fol. *sparsa opacato-virentia, intervallis bis terve longiora, obovato-oblonga, apice rotundata mutica, unciâ breviora vel nunc longiora, suprà obsoletiùs villosa, subtùs adscendentèr nervosa.* Racemi *terminales, alternatè pluriflori, corymboso-fastigiantes, villosi;* axis *brevis, flexuosa, virens;* pedicelli *villosi, flore plurimùm breviores, singuli basi bracteolis* 3 *verticillatis ovatis glabris patentibus cincti.* Flores *foràs chloroleuci, intùs lætè purpurascentes, transversè unciales longitudine semunciali.* Cal. *glaber, virens,* segmento summo *suppostum vexillum subæquante, cordato-acuminato, infrà subcolorato atque subrotundo-patente, suprà convoluto-attenuato,* lateralibus majoribus *generis, intùs vividè purpureis, extùs virescentibus, apiculo brevi abrupto acutatis.* COR. Vexilli *petala amba brevia, villoso-ciliata, albicantia, purpureo-venosa, biloba* lobo interiore *lato obliquato reflexo apice rotundo,* exteriore *angusto subulato erectiusculo albo;* alæ clandestinæ *albæ supernè obsoletè villosæ, nunc omninò adnatæ (nec nisi ex prominentiâ parùm conspicuâ in superficie tubi filamenti manifestæ) vel nunc tantùmmodo ad apicem villosum liberæ, cæterum cum tubo stamineo confusæ;* carina *lata, compressa segmentis alæformibus calycis æqualis, albida, apice atropurpurea, baseos marginibus lanato-ciliatis;* penicellus *albicans multifidus, carinæ apice subbrevior.* Filamenta *alba, fissurâ tubi monadelphi lanatâ;* antheræ *parvulæ, aureo-micantes, urnato-dehiscentes* (ligularis *suprà fol.* 637. *minores).* Stylus *et* stigma *albicantia (stigmatis uncus* ligularis *latior breviorque).*

"Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and one of the first plants of that country introduced into our greenhouses, where it blossoms most part of the year.—John Miller's

figure exhibits, besides the diminutive cloven *standard (vexillum)*, a pair of equally diminutive lanceolate *wings (alæ)* to the corolla. Possibly such may be found in other species." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

Cultivated with us in 1707 by the Duchess of Beaufort. Drawn in the greenhouse of the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill in the King's Road.

In a former article of this Register, in speaking of what we termed the *latent alæ (wings)* observed in certain species of this genus, they are spoken of as of parts that had not been before noticed in POLYGALA by any other than ourselves. We were not then aware of the elaborate illustration of the species before us in the splendid folio of J. Miller, to which our attention has been since drawn by the passage we have quoted from Sir James Smith. On referring to this figure of J. Miller's, we find these *latent wings (alæ)* distinctly and faithfully represented, and believe that that artist is probably the first person who observed them. By every subsequent botanist we are acquainted with, they have been overlooked. The corolla is universally spoken of as tripetalous, except by Sir James Smith in the passage we have quoted in reference to Miller's figure and dissections.

For the distinctions that separate *myrtifolia* from *ligularis*, its nearest relative, we shall refer to the article which treats of the latter species *(fol.* 637, in the present volume).

Myrtifolia forms a slender straggling-branched shrub of three or four feet in height, and is found very generally in our greenhouses, where it flowers for a great part of the summer, and is of easy cultivation.

M. Hart. del. [illegible] way 170 Piccadilly [illegible]

SPATHELIA simplex.

Sumach-leaved Spathelia. Mountain Pride.

PENTANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. TEREBINTACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 368. *Div. II.* Germen simplex. Fructus multilocularis, loculis quibusdam interdùm abortivis.

SPATHELIA. Cal. 5-partitus coloratus. *Petala* 5. *Fil.* brevia basi dilatata et villosa, *antheræ* oblongæ. *Stylus* 0. *Stigmata* 3. *Caps.* oblonga, 3-gona (marginibus prominulis trialata ex *Sloan.*), 3-locularis 3-sperma seminibus triquetris. *Arbuscula; folia (Sorbi) impari-pinnata, alternè multijuga, conferta, terminalia; flores inter folia racemoso-paniculati terminales purpurei.* Juss. gen. 371.

Spathelia simplex. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 386. *Lamarck encyc.* 7. 309. *illustr. tab.* 209. *Gærtn. sem.* 1. 278. *t.* 58. *fig.* 3. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1496. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 171. *Lunan hort. jam.* 524.

Spathe caudice simplici, fronde pinnatâ comosâ, racemo simplicissimo laxo terminali. *Browne jam.* 187.

Aceri aut Paliuro affinis arbor caudice ramoso, foliis sorbi, floribus racemosis purpureis, fructû tribus membranulis alato. *Sloane jam.* 2. 28. *t.* 171.

Arbor *v.* arbuscula *caudice recto simplici cylindrico, infernè vestigiis protuberantibus foliorum notato, supernè comâ densâ terminato.* Folia *impari-pinnata, ovalia, petiolata, sparsa,* SORBI aucupariæ *haud absimilia;* foliola *subalterna, sessilia, glabra, lanceolata, crenata, basi rotundata, suprà obtusiùs acuminata, nervis rachideque suprà villosis.* Panicula *è sinú comæ foliosæ terminalis, amplissima, rosea, decomposita, subpyramidata, erecta, laxiùs ramulosa, ebracteata,* axi *villosâ opacè rubente,* pedicellis *brevibus teretibus.* Cal. *coloratus, glaber, 5-partitus, corollâ* $\frac{1}{5}$ *brevior conformisque, persistens, segmentis ellipticis.* Cor. *diametro semunciali:* petala 5, *obtusa, decidua.* Stam. *areolâ hypogynâ inserta, erecta, inclusa:* fil. *brevissima, alba, robusta, plana, hirsuta, tridentato-acuminata dente medio longiore antherifero:* anth. *fulvidæ, 2-loculares, introrsæ, pilosæ, à dorso infernè puncto summo filamenti appensæ, vibrato-incumbentes, oblongæ, (æstivantibus filamento triplo longioribus erecto-conniventibus.)* Pist. *staminibus æquale:* germ. *virens, villosum, oblongum, ovale, triquetrum, utrinque angustatum, baseos glandulosæ concoloris tumidioris orbiculatæ continuum:* stig^{a}. *lobuli trini sessiles viridi-lutei pruinosi subglobosi patentes.*

Drupa *exsucca, ovata, triquetra (subuncialis), glabra, spadicea.* Cortex *membranaceo-fungosus, in alas rigidas fragiles ampliatus.* Putamen *3-loculare lapideum, ovato-acuminatum, longâ setâ rigidâ pedunculatum, rotundè 3-gonum: angulis atque loculamentis appendice teretiusculâ, supernè in mucronem prominente, internè autem canaliculata atque resinâ fluidâ scatente, stipatis.* Recept. 0; *semina cum loculamentorum latere externo cohærentia.* Semen *in singulo loculamento unicum, teretiusculum utrinque acuminatum; hinc ubi canalem resiniferum respicit, sulco levitèr depressum inscriptum, rubro-ferrugineum.* Integumentum *simplex coriaceum, è fibris transversalibus rigidis, cocculi bombycini ad instar contextum, et cum putamine, prope canales resiniferos, ita cohærens, ut absque laceratione vix ab eo solvi possit.* Albumen *semini conforme, modicè crassum, carnosum, album.*

Embr. *longitudine albuminis, inversus, nivens.* Cotyl. *lincari-oblongæ compressæ tenues.* Radicula *brevissima, supera.* Gærtn. 1. 278. *Pars tertia fructús haud raro supprimitur.*

Drawn in the hothouse of the Nursery of Mr. Lee at Hammersmith, where the plant has now flowered (in the shape of a small shrub of two or three feet high) probably for the first time in Europe, although pretty common in our collections. It had not flowered at Kew (though introduced by Dr. William Wright as far back as 1778), when the last edition of the Catalogue of that garden was published.

In Jamaica, its native place, it forms a principal ornament of the mountain forests. In our hothouses it is to be seen in miniature.

" This tree rises by a single slender stem like the Palms, " and bears all its oval pinnate moderately ribbed leaves " disposed closely together about the top; the leaflets of " these are six or seven inches long and about two broad in " the middle. The branches grow from all sides at the top " in a spiral order, for about two feet in a tree 50 feet " high; they spread horizontally, the lowermost about five " feet long, the other diminish in size as they approach the " summit. As the old ones drop they leave protuberant tri- " angular scars on the body of the tree, and which are " seen winding spirally about the stem wherever it is bare. " A tree which measured 50 feet in height was only 17 " inches in the circumference about four feet from the " ground, and the tree leaned considerably from the weight " of the pyramidal panicle of flowers, which issued from " the summit close to the foliage and afforded a magnificent " sight; the lowermost branches of the panicle measured " eight feet from the point of one to the point of the other " opposite; it was six feet high and thickly covered with " beautiful bright purple flowers, about half an inch in di- " ameter when expanded. This fine garland, from the " height of the tree on which it is borne, may be seen above " the tops of the forests at a great distance. The wood is " white soft and brittle, of no use in building. Browne " has called our tree the Maiden Plum, a name which be- " longs to a very different plant, COMOCLADIA *integrifolia.*" *Lunan loc. cit.*

" *Terebintaceæ* (the order to which the subject of the article belongs) is so denominated by Jussieu from the genus for which he chooses to retain the old name of TEREBINTHUS, but which is PISTACHIA of Linnæus (and includes the Pistachia Tree, the Turpentine Tree, and the Mastick Tree). Many of the plants of this order abound in an essential oil of the nature of turpentine, or something like it."

" SPATHELIA, altered from Dr. Patrick Browne's name for the same plant, SPATHE, and alluding to the simple undivided stem, crowned with a tuft of luxuriant leaves, like the Palm-tribe." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

The genus consists at present of only one species.

MELASTOMA granulosa.

Commerson's Melastoma.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 328. *Brown bot. of Congo.* 15. *Div. I.* Germen inferum.

MELASTOMA. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 363.

Div. Foliis 5*-nervibus.*

M. *granulosa,* ramis marginato-tetragonis, foliis ovali-lanceolatis longiùs acuminatis, suprà appressè hispidis lucidis, subtùs pannoso-villosis; petalis obovato-oblongis acumine brevi abrupto, filamentis supernè longè laxèque lanatis. *Don MSS.*

Melastoma granulosa. *Lamarck encyc.* 4. 44. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco. Persoon syn.* 1. 476.

Frutex 10*-pedalis, appresso-hispidus, suprà brachiato-ramosus ramis adscendentibus, alato-*4*-gonis, supernè foliosis virentibus alis subundulatis.* Fol. *coriacea, decussato-opposita, divaricata, intervallis multotiès longiora, immersè* 5*-nervia (nervis* 3 *subtùs varicosioribus), integra, utrinque attenuata, cuspidato-acuminata,* 4*-*6*-uncialia latitudine sesquiunciali v. majore, suprà saturatè virentia lucida carunculis muriciformibus (in siccâ albicantibus atque conspicuioribus) adnato-decumbentibus setulâ brevi appressâ terminatis antrorsùm directis subsymmetricè strigosa, subtùs præter nervos varicosos strigillosos lanâ brevi molli densâ pallescentia inque nervorum intervallis transversè numerosè parallelèque venosa:* petioli *flexiles, folio multotiès breviores, scabri, è ciliis intermediis per paria connexi.* Paniculæ *terminales, decussato-ramulosæ,* ramuli *trichotomi breves* axisque *purpurascentia* 4*-gona hispida:* pedicelli *tubo calycis pluriès breviores,* bracteis 2 *oppositis majoribus gemmaceis caducis cum enascente flore inclusi, teretes, sericei.* Flores *rubro-purpurei, speciosissimi, diametro fermè triunciali.* Cal. *tubuloso-*5*-fidus, tubo cylindrico, pedicelli turbinato-continuo,* limbo *membranaceo, colorato, recurvo-rotato,* segmentis *oblongo-acuminatis, tubo subæqualibus, intùs glabris.* Cor. *concaviùs rotata, extùs lucida,* petalis *obovato-oblongis acumine brevi apiculatis, obsoletè unguiculatis, subdistantibus, subtilitèr ciliatis.* Stam. 10, *alternè longiora,* $\frac{1}{3}$ *v. circa corollâ breviora, fasciculata,* filamentis *declinato-assurgentibus, albidis, gracilibus, infernè nudis, supernè lanâ longâ laxâ rubrâ barbatis:* antheræ *purpurascentes, lineari-subulatæ, filamento subæquales, curvo brevi angusto adscendentes,* loculis *introrsis transversè rugatis intensiùs coloratis,* receptaculo *extrorso pallente basi bidentato.* Stylus *erubescens glaber, staminibus sublongior, filamentis subrobustior;* stigma *apex obtusus puberulus.* Germ. *albidum, tubo calycino æquale, apice sericeo-villosum. Fructum nec nisi imperfectum, vidimus.* Don MSS.

This fine shrub grows to the height of ten feet, and from its deep green shining foliage, numerous and long-succeeding bunches of large purple blossom, is said to form one of the most splendid ornaments of the tropical groves.

Samples had been long since brought from the Brazils by M. Commerson, and upon these the species was founded in the Encyclopédie of the Chevalier de Lamarck. Other samples from the same country were subsequently deposited in the Banksian and Lambertian Herbariums by Sir George Staunton. But the living plant has only now been introduced into our gardens, where it flowered for the first time in the hothouse of the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, King's Road, Chelsea.

The specific name was suggested by the leaf in a dried state, when the upper side shows very distinctly its numerous taperingly oblong recumbently adherent whitish calli disposed in a somewhat symmetrical order; each terminated by a short detachedly close-pressed bristle; an appearance not unaptly compared to that of the seed on the surface of the Strawberry; to which the term *granulosa* alludes. This seedy surface will be looked for in vain on the fresh leaf; for the callosities which cause it are then buried in the substance of the leaf, and come plainly into view only as that shrinks away in drying. This appearance is common to other species, as well as the one before us.

The winged corners of the branches, the long woolly hairs of the upper portion of the filaments, and the peculiar red-purple colour of the corolla, distinguish this species conspicuously from all its compatriot congeners we have seen. *Don MSS.*

MELASTOMA malabathrica.

Cinnamon-leaved Melastoma or Black-Strawberry-Tree.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 328. *Div. I. Brown bot. of Congo.* 15. Germen inferum.

MELASTOMA. Suprà vol. 5. *fol.* 363.

Div. Foliis 5-nerviis.

M. *malabathrica,* squamulato-scabra, foliis elliptico-lanceolatis hispidis 5-nerviis, utrinque viridibus, corymbis 3-pluri-floris (flore nunc abortû solitario): calyce squamuloso-sericeo: antheris basi sagittato-bidentatis, alternorum majorum loculis receptaculo stipitatìm elongato plurimùm brevioribus. *Don MSS.*

Melastoma malabathrica. *Linn. flor. zeyl.* 171; *(fide exemplaris archetypi Herbar. Hermann.) Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. 559. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 7. *Gærtn. sem.* 2. 203. *t.* 126. *Lamarck encyc.* 4. 36. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 592. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 46; *(excluso Botan. Magaz.* 529.) *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

Melastoma quinquenervia hirta major, capitulis sericeis villosis. *Burm. zeyl.* 155. *t.* 73; *(benè.)*

Kadali. *Rheede malab.* 4. 87. *t.* 42.

Fragrarius niger. *Rumph. amb.* 4. 137. *t.* 72.

Frutex 2-3-*pedalis, squamulis appressis minutis rigidis lanceolato-cuspidatis denticulato-ciliatis primò margaritaceo-nitentibus indè spadiceo-opacandis scaber, numerosè ramosus ramis axillaribus decussato-oppositis, adscendentibus, sub4gonis, foliosis.* Fol. *opposita, elliptico-lanceolata, integra, 5-nervia, opaciùs virentia, mucronulata, utrinque attenuata, setulis appressis aspera ciliataque; nervi subtùs varicosi petiolusque squamulati:* pet. *folio multotiès brevior fimbriâ strigosâ intermediâ per paria connexi.* Corymbi *terminales, subsessiles,* 3-*pluri-flori (nunc flore abortú solitario):* flores *pallidè rosei, grandiusculi:* pedicelli *uniflori semunciales teretes squamulati, primò* bracteis 2 *gemmaceis caducis cum flore nascente simul inclusi, indè nudi.* Cal. *tubuloso-5-fidus squamulato-hispidus, sericeo-splendens*; tubo *urceolato-cylindrico longiore* limbo *subpersistente, segmentis oblongo-acuminatis hirsutiùs apiculatis intùs glabris* squamulâ *lineari-subulatâ breviore interstinctis.* Petala *latè obovata, integra, contigua, venosa.* Stam. 10, *alternè breviora*; fil. *lutescentia, ligulato-linearia, glabra;* anth. *lineari-oblongæ, brevè rostratæ, infernè arctato-flexæ, basi sagittato-dentatæ:* alternæ *majores, roseæ, stipitatæ (ob* loculos receptaculo *in* stipitem *roseum cum basi flexâ luteâ producto plurimùm breviores);* cæteræ *lutescentes, sessiles (ob loculos receptaculo æquales).* Stylus *rubescens, puncto stigmatoso obtuso viridi pruinoso terminatus.* Germ. *ovato-rotundum, fundo calycis reconditum, apice hirsutum.* Caps. *ovata, baccata, rimis* 5 *supernè dehiscens*; placentæ *axi adnatæ, carnosæ, in pulpam atrosanguineam loculos implentem resolvendæ:* sem. *parva, reniformi-globosa, numerosa.* Don MSS.

"MELASTOMA; a name composed by John Burmann, of μελας, *black*, and στομα, *mouth*; being synonymous with

the Portuguese appellation of one of the Ceylon species, *Bocca preto*, or Black Mouth, which arose from the effect of the fruit upon the mouth of those who eat it. Some of the West Indian species are known by the name of 'American Gooseberries.'" *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*

Sir James Smith, in the above article, very justly doubted whether the plant given in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (529) for MELASTOMA *malabathrica* really belonged to that species; for a comparison with the prototype sample in the Hermanns' Herbarium has proved it manifestly different. In the plant of the Magazine the leaves are ovately lanceolate, broader, longer, shining, 7-nerved, and less hispid; in our plant, the true *malabathrica*, they are elliptically lanceolate, 5-nerved, and opaque; in *that* the branches are beset with longish cartilaginous spreading flexile bristles, in *this* with small hard brown lanceolately cuspidate ciliate close-pressed scales; in *that* the larger calyx and longer peduncles are thickly beset with spreading cartilaginous flexile spinelike bristles; in *this* the same are thickly scaled and have a silky or rather pearly gloss; besides by the first being much smaller and the latter much shorter; in *that* the flowers are likewise considerably larger and paler. In fact no two congeners can be more satisfactorily distinguishable.

It appears that the true species was cultivated by Miller. The plant of the Botanical Magazine was introduced by Sir George Staunton in 1795, most probably from China. The subject of the present article was drawn by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Co. in the King's Road, Fulham, and had been raised from seed sent from the East Indies by Sir Evan Nepean, four or five years ago. It is a hothouse plant. There is another nearly allied species with a larger flower than that of either of those we have mentioned, of a still more recent introduction, viz. MELASTOMA *sanguinea*.

M. *aspera* is likewise an East Indian species nearly akin to *malabathrica*, but with far smaller leaves and a panicled inflorescence: this has the curious scaly pubescence of the present species. *Don MSS.*

PASSIFLORA picturata.

Newmann's Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du musée.* 6. 102.
PASSIFLORA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 13; *et vol.* 7. *fol.* 574.

Div. Foliis trilobis.

P. *picturata,* foliis discoloribus peltatis rotundato-trilobis, sinubus petiolisque sub4glandulosis: stipulis involucrisque obtusè foliaceis: floribus solitariis; calyce corollâ coronâque reflexis, urceolo pluriès longioribus: columnâ inclusâ; operculo carnoso conico radiato-partito.

Frutex *volubilis.* Fol. *membranacea, discolora, peltata, subcordato-rotunda, 5-nervia, semitriloba lobis ovatis acutulis mucronulatis medio longiore erecto, callis exiguis subquaternis sub margine sinium verruculata suprà lurido-virentia, subtùs purpurascentia, diametro subtriuncialia:* petioli *subduplo breviores, filiformes, callis stipitatis subquaternis vagis v. per paria approximatis obsiti.* Flores *solitarii, diametro biuncialem excedente, explanato-reflexi;* pedunculo *rigente declinato-assurgente tereti viridi glabro.* Involucr. 3-*phyllum, flori approximatum et subæquale;* foliola *herbacea, discolora, tenera, venosa, verticillata, elliptica, subinæqualia, ambitú deflexa, apice rotundata, basi sæpè subcordata, obsoletè petiolata.* Cal. *extùs glaucovirescens, intùs erubescens;* urceolus *limbo pluriès brevior,* 10-*lineatus absque omni sulco vel protuberantiâ, subtùs intrusus;* limbus *reflexus, segmentis lineari-oblongis, supernè carinatis, rostro viridi compressè subulato carinæ continuo præfixis, intùs concaviusculis.* Cor. *roseo-pallescens, inflexione mensuráque calycis, tenerior, summo urceolo inserta,* petala *oblonga, plana, obtusissima, mutica.* Corona *violaceo et albo pulchrè maculosa, reflexa, calyce duplo ferè brevior, biseriato-radiata,* radiis *numerosis contiguis filiformibus obtusis;* interioribus *gracilioribus triploque ferè brevioribus.* Operculum *rubro et melino varium, radiato-partitum, coronâ duplo brevius, in conum erectum circa columnæ stipitem connivens,* radiis *coronæ crassioribus firmioribus sub4gonè pressis, anticè posticèque sulco levi exaratis, obtusis, basi concretis et ex margine interiore glandulosâ salebrosâ albicante septulo annulari stipitis incumbentibus.* Nect. *urceoli conformis sublutescens,* septo *carnoso crasso deflexo brevi concolori parietem infra operculum ambiente incompletè clausa.* Columna *inclusa glabra;* stipes *breviusculus, crassus pyramidatus infernè virens, supernè purpureo-punctatus, septulo prominulo operculi basi opposito annulatus:* germ. *ovatum glaucum opacum, stipite ferè duplo brevius:* styli *purpureo-maculati, ligulato-clavati, divaricati, germine duplo longiores, extùs sulco exarati, disco stigmatoso pulvinato orbiculato præfixi.* Fil. *virentia, membranacea, lineari-ligulata:* anth. *luteo-virentes, oblongæ,* polline *flavo granuloso.*

The drawing of this curious and ornamental plant was taken in the hothouse of Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery, where it first flowered in September last.

We do not trace it to any recorded species. It comes near to PASSIFLORA *reflexiflora* of Cavanilles (TACSONIA. *Persoon syn.* 2. 222), and agrees with it minutely in habit, foliage, stipules, involucre, and disposition of the parts of the flower, but differs in having the *urceolus* (tubular portion of the calyx) several times shorter than the limb, instead of one equal to that, and by a crown of filiform rays instead of a group of small glandular bodies. In several respects the plant approaches likewise to PASSIFLORA *glauca* (vol. 1. fol. 88.) of our Register; but between them the differences are still more manifold.

Native of the Brazils, where it was collected by Mr. Newmann and sent to Mr. Lee's Nursery. Spontaneous samples have been deposited in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium; in which there are others of TACSONIA *reflexiflora*, from Peru.

We shall here observe, that although PASSIFLORA, from its extent, may require division into separate genera, yet we are persuaded that the characters selected for MURUCUJA and TACSONIA will ultimately be found such as do not unite either natural or even convenient groups.

Picturata is remarkable for the colour of its foliage, its large foliaceous stipules, its small calli or glands under the edge of the sinuses of the divisions of the leaves, for its reflex calyx corolla and crown, for its conical thick-fleshed radiately parted *operculum* (lid of the nectary), as well as the short pyramidal shaft of the column.

In the *Enumeratio* of Willdenow, vol. 2. p. 697, we find a species recorded as follows:

PASSIFLORA *caracasana*, foliis cordatis trilobis, lobis ovatis acuminatis, intermedio longiore, sinubus glandulosis, petiolis biglandulosis. *Habitat ad Caracas.* Jacq.

A description as far as it goes that would suit either *picturata* or *reflexiflora*, except that there are but two glands attributed to the petioles. To take up a species in this way is to give a riddle without a reference for the key to it.

OSBECKIA stellata.

Nepal Osbeckia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 328. *Brown bot. of Congo.* 15. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
OSBECKIA. Suprà vol. 7. *fol.* 542.

O. *stellata*, foliis lanceolato-oblongis acuminatis 5-nerviis ramisque hispidis, calyce urceolato oblongo muricibus radiato-setosis implexè hirsuto: staminibus adscendentibus, antheris flexuosis filamento longioribus. *Don MSS.*

Osbeckia stellata. *Hamilton in herb. Lambertiano.*

Frutex *erectus, bipedalis v. ultrà, setuloso-hispidus:* rami 4-*goni, oppositi rariùs alterni, supernè rubentes.* Fol. *opposita, patentissima,* 2-6-*uncialia latitudine triplo ferè minore, virentia, hispida:* petiolus *rubescens, pluriès brevior.* Flores *lilacino-rubentes, speciosi diametro subbiunciali, terminales v. rariùs axillares, solitarii geminative, sæpè subglomerato-approximati, in* pedicello *brevi robusto* 4-*gono subsessiles.* Cal. *urceolato-oblongus, viridipallens, uncialis (æstivans bracteis latè ovatis membranaceis fuscis ciliatis caducis subtensus),* limbi *decidui* 4-*partiti* segmenta *stellato-patentia, recta, lanceolato-linearia penicillis setosis laxiùs hirsuta, murice radiatâ terminata, pluribusque similibus in sinû quoque intercalaribus.* Cor. 4-*petala, patentissima,* petalis *obcordato-rotunda, ciliata, venosa.* Stam. 8, *æqualia, inclusa, arcuato-assurgentia, laxiùs fasciculata, lutea, glabra:* anth. *filamento æquales v. longiores, lineari-rostratæ, sigmoideo-curvatæ, rostro longo terminatæ, à basi declivi subcordato-acuminatâ filamento absque stipite intermedio affixæ.* Stylus *sensû staminum contrario inclinatus, supernè curvatus:* stig. *punctum terminale pruinosum, virens.* Germ. *calyce reconditum, subrotundo-ovatum, rostro setoso terminatum.* Caps. *sicca,* 4-*locularis, calyce vestita;* receptacula 4, *magnæ, axi mediâ cui longitudinalitèr adnata duplo breviora:* sem. *numerosa, scabra.* Don MSS.

A handsome-flowered species just introduced into our hothouses from the Botanic Garden at Calcutta. Native of Nepal, where it was observed by Dr. F. Hamilton in 1802, near Narainhetty. In Mr. Lambert's Herbarium we find numerous samples collected by Doctors Wallich and F. Hamilton in the places of their spontaneous growth.

Drawn at the Nursery of Messrs. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea; where it is cultivated in the hothouse.

An upright shrub two feet high or more, bristly furred: *branches* 4-cornered, opposite, seldom alternate, reddening

at the upper part. *Leaves* opposite, wide-spread, lanceolately oblong, taper-pointed, 5-nerved, 2-6 inches long, about three times as narrow, green, hispid: *petiole* reddish, several times shorter. *Flowers* showy, light pink, about two inches in diameter, terminal, less frequently axillary, solitary or in pairs, not unfrequently closing together into a sort of head; *pedicle* very short, stout, 4-cornered. *Calyx* urceolate, oblong, faintly green, about an inch long, closely beset with short radiately bristled interwoven prickles, segments of the deciduous 4-parted limb stellately extended, lanceolately linear, less closely bristled and terminated by a single radiately bristled prickle, with several of the same in their intervals. *Corolla* 4-petalled, wide-spread; *petals* roundedly obcordate, finely fringed, veined. *Stamens* 8, equal, shorter than the corolla, archedly ascending, loosely fascicled, yellow, smooth: *anthers* as long as the filaments or longer, linearly beaked, flexuosely curved, terminated by an elongated tapered beak, slanting and subcordately acuminate at the base where they are inserted upon the filament without any intervening shaft. *Style* inclining the contrary way to the stamens; curved at the upper part: *stigma* a green simple terminal subpubescent point. *Germen* sunk in the calyx, roundedly ovate, ending in a bristly tapered point. *Capsule* dry, 4-celled, enveloped by the calyx; *receptacles* 4, twice shorter than the axis, to which they are longitudinally attached; *seeds* numerous, rough. *Don MSS.*

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GEODORUM dilatatum.

Shovel-lip'd Geodorum.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Sect. V.* Anthera terminalis, mobilis, operculiformis, decidua. Pollinis massæ cereaceæ, læves. *Parasiticæ, paucæ Terrestres.* Brown l. c. 330.

GEODORUM. Jackson in Andrews's reposit. 626. *Labellum* cucullato-ventricosum (nunc basi calcaratum), sessile, cum columnâ non articulatum. *Petala* conformia subsecunda. *Massæ pollinis* 2, posticè lobulo auctæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 207. Plantæ (Indiæ orientalis, Novæ Hollandiæ) terrestres.

OBS. Genus MALAXIDI proximum habitû, nec multùm absimile structurâ columnæ florisque expansione. *Br. prod.* 1. 332; *sub fine observationis* CYMBIDIO picto *(nunc in* GEODORUM *transponendum) appensæ.*

G. *dilatatum*, scapo foliis breviore, spicâ pendulâ: floribus congestis, labello subcalcarato; apice dilatato crenulato. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 207.

Limodorum recurvum. *Roxburgh corom.* 1. 33. *t.* 39. *Swartz nov. act. ups.* 6. 79. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 124.

Terrestris, bulbo *subrotundo, fibris crassis radicato.* Fol. *subtrina,* 6-*uncialia ad pedalia, erecta, lanceolata, latitudine* 3-4-*unciali,* 5-*nervia, basi vaginoso-complexa, laminâ submembranaceâ;* scapus *radicalis, extra foliaceus, erectus, virens, teres, cavus, glaber,* 5-9-*uncialis, foliis brevior, crassitie ferè pennæ scriptoriæ, foliis paucis* (3?) *vaginosis suprà in bracteas descrescentibus acuminatis instructus; supernè reflexus.* Racemus *cernuus, multiflorus, imbricato-sparsus, subcapitato-abbreviatus:* bracteæ *lineari-lanceolatæ, germen æquantes.* Germ. *sessile, rectum, viride, corollâ brevius, rotundatè costatum.* Cor. *nutans, carneo-albicans, sublabiato-campanulata, semunciâ vix longior:* petala 5, *concolora, in labium summum patulum imbricato-convergentia,* exteriora *trina, sibi similia, cuneato-oblonga, dorso subcarinata, apiculo acuto:* interiora *bina duplo fermè latiora, sublongiora, pallidiora, teneriora, lineari-oblonga, plana, obtusata, dorso baseos carinato-gibbosa:* labellum *petalis exterioribus æquilongum, roseo-pictum, rectum, latum, retusum, supernè areolâ internâ luteâ calloso-incrassatâ in disco prominulâ notatum, infernè in ventrem obliquè cavum convolutum, extùs supra ventrem scrobiculo utrinque impressum indèque carinatum, suprà in laminam summam brevem patulam rotundato-retusam utrinque reflexam crenulatamque extensum; quoad axin spicæ interius.* Columna *libera, petalis* 3-*plo ferè brevior, ochroleuco-pallens, rectum, obovatum, cum brevi acumine, posticè concaviusculum, anticè planiusculum curvulum:* anth. *operculiformis, oblato-rotunda, convexiuscula, lutea, acumini erecto columnæ posticè inserta, decidua, extùs pruinosa* (clinandrium *cicatricibus binis puniceis sub sitû loculorum pollinis conspicuè notatum!).* Stigma *area cava secernens oblato-subrotunda columnæ concolora, antheræ immediatæ subjectum, suprà margine prominulâ cinctum.*

The plant from which the drawing has been made, flowered this summer in the hothouse of Dr. Hood, at South Lambeth. It is a very rare species in our collections; and has been no where represented except in the work on the Coromandel Plants, by Dr. Roxburgh; where it is spoken of as native of the moist vallies among the hills in India, and as growing on the ground, not on trees, like the great portion of this natural order in the tropical climates.

Introduced into our gardens by Sir Joseph Banks in 1800, along with its congeners *purpureum* and *citrinum*, all natives of the same country.

We observed two very singular crimson scars upon the bed of the pollen-masses, one under each of them, and evidently connected with the early stage of their production. Mr. Brown, to whom we showed them, thought them a remarkable appearance.

GEODORUM was originally instituted by the late Mr. Jackson, then librarian to Mr. Lambert; but has been subsequently remodelled by Mr. Brown. It comes near to MALAXIS; but the pollen-masses are there four; here two augmented by a lobe behind.

VANDA teretifolia.

Cylindric-leaved Vanda.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. IV. Anthera* terminalis mobilis decidua. *Massæ pollinis* demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.
VANDA. Suprà vol. 6. *fol.* 506.

V. *teretifolia,* perianthii (corollæ) laciniis interioribus brevioribus. *Lindley collect.* 6. *tab.* 6.
Epidendrum teretifolium. *Link enum. hort. berol.* 2. 372?

Rami *stricti, teretes, foliosi, radices pallidas tortuosas promentes.* Folia *teretia, biuncialia, internodiis* 2-4-*plo longiora, cum caule et vaginâ articulata.* Spica *simplex, horizontalis, foliorum longitudine (vel plurimùm longior)* 5- *(v. laxiùs multi-) flora.* Flores *majusculi, ante anthesin cuneati, resupinati: laciniæ oblongæ, reflexæ, lurido-luteæ, obtusæ, dorso et tribus nervis intùs sanguineis;* 2 interioribus *brevioribus.* Labellum *album, ovatum, dependens, laciniis longius, cum processù villoso columnæ elasticè articulatum, basi in calcare obtuso, sanguineo-lineato productum, versùs apicem utrinque unidentatum, dentibus erectis apice coloratis.* Calcar *dimidiâ inferiore* 2-*loculare, membranâ transversâ foraminibus duobus pertusâ, pro receptione baseos corporis carnosi compressi triangularis, margine et apice bicorni pilosis, dorso interioris calcaris affixi.* Columna *laciniis multò brevior, lurido-lutea, parte anteriore villosâ, planâ, apice utrinque unidenticulatâ, lineâ pilosâ ab utrâque dente decurrente; anticè circà faucem stigmatis membranâ quadratâ erectâ cartilagineâ.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, persistens, anticè elongata,* 2-*locularis, loculis discretis.* Massæ pollinis 2, *cereæ, duræ, integræ (posticè lobato-circumscissæ,* Nob.), *posticè obscurè foveatæ, pedicello affixæ apice falcato compresso; basi in membranâ cartilagineâ trilaterali dilatato, quæ, ejus lateribus membranis faucis stigmatis applicatis, fit quoad stigma horizontalis.* Stigma *infundibulare, purpureum, viscidum: glandulâ massarum pollinis pedicello medio proximâ.* Ovarium (germen) *perianthio (corollâ) longius, contortum (rectum* Nob.). Lindley loc. cit.

Figured and described by Mr. Lindley in the publication we have quoted.

Native of China, and but lately introduced into our gardens, where it grows readily and blossoms in perfection. The annexed figure is from a sample we were favoured with by Sir Abraham Hume, from his hothouse at Wormleybury.

The flower is curious in the structure, as well as ornamental. The foliage is very different from that of the two species already published in our Register. The roots

are produced from all parts of the stem or branches from between the leaves, and serve as aboveground stays or props, adhering where requisite to the smoothest surface by the same process that holds the misletoe to the oak and the sea-weed to the rock.

According to the character of this division of the order, the anther should be deciduous; but Mr. Lindley has characterized it as permanent; and it is true, that in our hothouses we have never seen it spontaneously removed at any stage of the existence of the flower from the bud state to its decay. By a slight pressure, however, from the point of a needle it falls off entire, while the pollen-masses, by means of the remarkable process which supports them, start with considerable elasticity from their places; and we suspect that in the native country of the plant the anther is spontaneously deciduous, and not of the nature of that intended by Mr. Brown by a permanent anther. We do not mean to imply, by this remark, that such removal is in any way necessary for the due access of the pollen-masses to any portion of the pistil.

In terming the pollen-masses entire *(integræ)*, if Mr. Lindley means, that they are without division or incision, he is certainly mistaken, for each is scored or cut round into two unequal lobes or segments of its orb, and in that respect comes directly within the definition of the character attributed to the genus by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Lindley speaks of the germen being twisted; to us it appeared straight, as in the VANDA *paniculata* of this publication, to which it comes near in many respects.

PASSIFLORA albida.

White long-stalked Passionflower.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 6. 102.
PASSIFLORA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 13; *et vol.* 7. *fol.* 574.

Div. Foliis indivisis.

P. *albida*, foliis subrotundo-cordatis petiolo bicalloso; floribus solitariis pedunculo robusto longo aliquoties brevioribus; involucro foliaceo ante anthesin caduco; calycis carinis undulato-alatis; operculo radiato; columnâ inclinatâ; staminibus secundis.

Frutex *altè scandens:* rami *teretes, pallidè virentes, glabri, supernè floriferi.* Fol. *distantia, intervallis longiora, membranacea, luteo-virentia, subrotundo-cordata, mucronata sub-5-nervia, reticulato-venosa, suprà nitida, subtriuncialia, transversè parùm angustiora:* pet. *folio ter ferè brevior, sulco suprà inscriptus, rubro crebrè puncticulatus, medium versùs bicallosus callis latè virentibus subrotundis approximatis cum disco glanduloso lutescente in apice:* stipulæ *geminæ, tenuitèr foliaceæ, erectæ, subdimidiato-cordatæ, acuminatæ, mucronatæ, basi obliquè rotundatæ, venosæ, unciâ breviores, nervo longitudinali eccentrico.* Pedunculi *axillares, solitarii, unifori, 5-6-uncialos v. ultrà, pallidè virides, robusti, teretes, rigidi, articulo inter florem et involucrum medio.* Involucrum *ante anthesin caducum, foliaceum, florem æstivantem includens, unciale v. ultrà;* foliola 3 *tenuia, pallidè viridia, elliptico-lanceolata utrinque attenuata, subverticillata, sessilia, erecta, nunc margine vagè glandulosa v. sapè lævia,* cicatrices 3 *conspicuas post casum linquentia.* Flos *albidus, distantèr radiatus, diametro triunciali v. majore, inodorus.* CAL.: urceolus *pallidissimè virens oblato-cylindraceus, limbo multotiès (4-5iesvè) brevior, exsulcus, ecostatus, estriatus, subtùs intrusus;* limbus *chloroleucus segmentis elongato-oblongis (sesquiuncialibus latitudine trilineari) obtusis, concaviusculis, cariná subvirente undulato-alatá supernè profundiore aristato-rostratá.* Cor. *calyci æqualis alba tenuior mutica.* Corona *corollæ concolor, triplo fermè brevior, patens,* radiis *laxiùs biseriatis,* exterioribus *filiformibus, flexis,* interioribus *duplo brevioribus crassioribus compressis.* Operculum *coronæ concolor, radiatum,* radiis *stipitem laxè obvallantibus, clavatis, suprà compressis.* Nectarium *septulo brevi crasso denticulato fundum circumambiente subbicameratum, arcolá columniferá centrali elevatá suprà marginatá.* Columna *corollæ subæqualis, curvatus, inclinatus, pallidissimè virens;* stipes *crassitudine pennæ corvinæ, germine duplo longior.* Germ. *opacum pallidissimum, ovali-oblongum, obsolete 3-gonum.* Stam. *irregularia, inæqualia, secunda:* filamenta *viridia, linearia, punctis rubris vagè picta:* anth. *lineari-oblonga,* polline *flavo.*

An unpublished Brasilian species, found wild by Messrs. Cunningham and Bowie, the King's collectors, in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro. Introduced into Kew Gardens in 1816,

where it is cultivated in the hothouse and flowers late in the autumn.

We were favoured with the sample for our drawing from the Kew Collection.

The species is marked by several peculiarities that separate it widely from every other upon record except *longipes*, from which it is however distinguishable as follows: in *longipes* the leaves are ovately lanceolate and taper-pointed, the petioles have four stipitate calli or glands, the involucre keeps its place during the expansion of the flower, which, according to Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, who gathered it on Mount Quindiù in New Granada, is of a pale rose-colour. It is from the samples of those celebrated travellers that the species has been recorded and figured by M. de Jussieu in the Annales du Muséum. Whether the column of the fructification is there curved and inclined, and the stamens unequally divided and directed to one side, as in *albida*, are points that cannot be determined either by the figure or description. If not, the present species is, as far as our observation extends, an anomaly in the genus.

Albida is an extensively growing shrub, with an apple-green foliage and greenish white scentless flowers, which open before sunrise, begin to fade about noon or earlier, are produced in the axils of the leaves of the upper part of the branches and stem, and measure about three inches over. Their stalk is extraordinarily long and robust for the genus; and continues growing for a considerable time after the leafy involucre has dropped off. The operculum (lid of the nectary) is radiate and reaches rather above the base of the crown.

CASSINIA spectabilis.

Weeping-flowered Cassinia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.

CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. V.* Receptac. paleaceum. Semen nudum seu non papposum. Flores plerumque radiati, rarò flosculosi. TARCHONANTHO, CALEÆ et ATHANASIÆ *pappus brevis.*

CASSINIA. Involucrum imbricatum, scariosum, pauciflorum. *Receptaculum: paleis* distinctis, squamis intimis involucri subsimilibus. *Flosculi* tubulosi, vel omnes hermaphroditi vel paucissimi feminei angustiores in ambitû. *Antheræ* (inclusæ) bisetæ. *Stigmata* apice obtuso subtruncato hispidulo. *Pappus* pilosus v. penicillatus, persistens. *Frutices. Folia sparsa, sæpiùs angustata, marginibus recurvis. Inflorescentia terminalis, corymbosa rariùsve paniculata. Involucra alba nunc cinerea rarò aurea; squamis intimis sæpiùs apice conniventibus nunc patulis et radium brevem obtusum efformantibus.* Brown in trans. linn. soc. 12. 126.

Div. Involucrum connivens. Sudiv. B. *Herbacea.*

C. *spectabilis*, paniculâ decompositâ, foliis lanceolatis decurrentibus subtèr ramisque lanatis. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 12. 128.

Calea spectabilis. *Labillard. nov. holl.* 2. 42. *t.* 186. *Persoon synops.* 2. 406. *Poiret encyc. suppl.* 2. 28.

CASSINIA was founded by Mr. Brown on CALEA *leptophylla* of Forster, native of New Zealand, CALEA *aculeata* of Labillardière, and several other species, native in New Holland and Van Diemen's Island. It is nearly related to OZOTHAMNUS, from which it is to be distinguished chiefly by the paleæ of its receptacle.

"I propose (we quote the words of Mr. Brown) to name the genus in honour of M. Henry Cassini, whose well-conducted investigation of *Compositæ* has already thrown much light on the structure and economy of the more important parts of fructification of this difficult class: and especially of those organs from which the distinguishing characters of CASSINIA are derived."

"The genus, like OZOTHAMNUS, admits of subdivision into two sections; and I have appended to it CALEA *spectabilis* of Labillardière, a plant corresponding with it in character, but differing very much in habit from all the other species."

Ten species are enumerated, nine of which are shrubby, the present the only herbaceous one.

CASSINIA *spectabilis* is native of the southern coast of New Holland, where it was found by Mr. Brown among the trees and bushes near Memory Cove, Port Lincoln, &c. By M. Labillardière it was observed in Van Diemen's Island; from whence the seed from which the plant has been raised was imported by Mr. Colvill, with whom it has flowered for the first time in this country in the greenhouse of his Nursery in the King's Road.

The CASSINIA *aurea*, described by Mr. Brown in the fifth volume of the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis, published in 1813, proving to be the same with ANGIANTHUS *tomentosus* of Wendland's "Collectio Plantarum" (2. 32. tab. 48.) published in 1809; the title of CASSINIA had become extinct, till revived in the genus of the present article.

NOTE.

In the article MELASTOMA *granulosa* (fol. 671) of the Fasciculus for last month, we have accidentally omitted the following synonym:

Rhexia Fontainesii. *Humb. et Bonpl. Rhexia. 93. tab. 36; (de sicco.)*

It appears that when this species was named in the above work in honour of M. Desfontaines, the authors were not apprized of its having been long before recorded and amply described in the excellent Encyclopédie of Lamarck by the title under which we have published it; and their specific name must of course give way to priority: besides, the species is clearly no RHEXIA.

CRINUM amabile: β. *augustum.*

Mauritius Crinum.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 296. *Sect. I.* Radix bulbosa. Flores spathacei umbellati, rarò solitarii.

CRINUM. Umbella spathâ bivalvi longior, *bracteis* distinctâ. *Cor.* tubuloso-sexfida: *tubus* strictus, germine pluriès longior: *faux* nulla: *limbus* sexpartitus, stellatus, subæqualis, regularis. *Filamenta* summo tubo inserta, uno versû inclinata vel sexfariàm divergentia: *antheræ* lineares, incumbentèr vibratæ. *Stylus* inclinatus: *stigma* simplex vel obsoletè trina. *Germ.* 3-loculare, polyspermum, *ovulis* biseriatis. *Caps.* membranaceo-tenuis vel coriaceo-crassa, sphærica, sæpiùs oblata, nunc abortû uni-bilocularis: *semina* numerosa, horizontalia, margini internæ septi utrinque annexa, cumulata, anguloso-compressa, submarginata, sæpissimè verò tuberoso-laxata, pauca vel et solitaria.

Genus in AMARYLLIDEM *transeuns ad istius species elongato-tubulosas cum foliis multifariis, à quibus separatur solâ regularitate limbi.* HÆMANTHO *accedit ad istius* multiflorum. Bulbus *sæpè more* Porri *elongatus cylindricus, formâ ferè caudicis prominens.* Fol. *multifaria, latè vel angustè lorata, canaliculata vel planiora.* Flores *candicantes, vel variè purpurascentes, ampli.* Nobis in journ. of science and the arts. 3. 103.

Div. II. Umbella pedunculata.

C. *amabile*, bulbo elongato, conico, extante, foliis numerosis lato-subulatis glauciusculis, margine lævi, umbellâ numerosâ, tubo subbreviore limbo. *Nobis in journ. of science and the arts.* 3. 111.

Crinum amabile. *Donn hort. cant. ed.* 6. 83. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 1605. *tabb.* A. *et* B.

Crinum superbum. *Roxburgh flor. ind. ined.*

(β) *augustum;* plantâ dimidio ferè minor; stylo staminibus plurimùm breviore; (antheris luteis.) *Herbert append.* 47. *Gowen in litt.*

Crinum augustum. *Roxburgh flor. ind. ined. Nobis in journ. of science and the arts.* 3. 113; *(fide Dom. Roxburgh.)*

In the Journal above quoted we had adopted C. *augustum* as distinct from *amabile*, on the authority of Dr. Roxburgh (the latter plant only being at that time known to us by inspection), though in truth we could never trace any satisfactory mark of their distinction in the descriptions by the Doctor. Since then plants of both types have been obtained by Lord Caernarvon from the Botanic Garden of Calcutta, through the means of Dr. Wallich, for the express purpose of ascertaining by inspec-

tion the real differences between the two. Each has flowered in the hothouse at Highclere, and the one before us is that said to represent *augustum;* as the one figured in Curtis's Magazine does *amabile (superbum.* Roxb.).

Mr. Gowen, who was so kind as to forward the sample for the drawing, says in his letter: " both species having now flowered at Highclere in perfection, I have had an opportunity of noting their differences, which seem to consist principally in the stature of *augustum* not being half that of *amabile,* and in its style being shorter than the stamens, while in the other it is longer." To which may be added, as far as we can judge by the drawings, that the pollen is yellow in the one before us and dark purple in *amabile.*

Upon the whole, taking it for granted that the two plants are the true types of the species intended, and that there is no mistake on this head, we are yet far from persuaded that any marks we can see or that have been yet proposed are sufficient to determine their specific separation; and shall accordingly leave them under one head, with the proper name and synonymy allotted to each, that they may hereafter be more advisedly disposed of.

The difference of their native places, if correctly stated by Roxburgh (whose description of each species is subjoined), would be in our minds the strongest evidence of their specific difference that has yet been proposed.

" CRINUM *amabile: Root* consists of many fleshy ramous fibres from " the rounded base of the *stem (bulb),* for there is scarcely any appearance " of a bulb. *Stem (bulb)* short; in six or seven years old plants from 12 " to 18 inches high, thick as a man's leg or more; invested by the withered " sheaths of the leaves; from its base and lower part shoots spring in such " abundance, as to render it very easy to be multiplied. *Leaves* scattered, " sheathing, lanceolate, straight and smooth; margins also smooth, points " blunt; deeply concave at the upper side, held between the eye and the " light, beautifully streaked with numerous simple straight longitudinal " fibres, and between these barred with transverse green lines; from 3 to 6 " feet long, and from 3 to 6 inches across the middle where they are widest. " *Scapes* from the stem (bulb) immediately below the leaves, about 3 or 4 " feet long, much compressed, particularly on the inside, and about as thick " as a man's thumb. *Umbels* 20-30-flowered. *Involucre* of two large, long, " cordate reflexed coloured exterior leaves (valves), with numerous filaments " (bractes) mixed among the flowers. *Flowers* very large; pedicled, rose- " coloured, delightfully fragrant; tube obscurely 3-sided, about 5 or 6 inches " long, deeply coloured; segments of the limb equally disposed, linearly " lanceolate, revolute, as long or longer than the tube, deep rose-colour on " the outside, pale pink within, tips alternately barbed. *Germen* inferior, " oblong, 3-celled, with a few ovules in each cell, attached to a fleshy re-

" ceptacle, which appears to originate in the centre from the axis, but their " real insertion is into the walls of the germen. *Style* declining, the length " of the deeply coloured equably incurved slender filaments: *stigma* small, " perforated, and obscurely 3-lobed. The ripe seed-vessel has not been yet " found; they have continued abortive in Bengal.—Native of the interior of " Sumatra, from whence it was sent by the late Dr. Charles Campbell to the " Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it thrives and flowers and blossoms " at various seasons of the year. It is the largest and by far the most beau- " tiful species of CRINUM I have yet met with." *Roxburgh flor. ind. ined.*

" CRINUM *augustum: Bulb* columnar, mostly above ground. *Leaves* " scattered, lanceolate, channelled, smooth-edged. *Scapes* lateral, the length " of the leaves; *umbels* of 20-30-pedicled declining flowers.—The *scapes* " are as thick as a child's wrist, above 3 feet high, and of dark reddish " purple colour; the *umbels* have about 30 sweetly fragrant rosy flowers, on " pedicles from 1 to 2 inches long, and coloured like the scape. Tube of " the *corolla* is 4-5 inches long, of a lighter purple; segments of the limb lan- " ceolate, 6 inches long. *Filaments* and *style* purple, declined, with yellow " incumbent *anthers*. This is the only species known to me with any thing " like a *stem* (see his preceding description of *superbum!)* and declining " flowers; nor can I reconcile it to any one of the many species of CRINUM " or AMARYLLIS hitherto described in any work I have met with.—Intro- " duced from the Mauritius into the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where it " blossoms at various periods of the year, but most luxuriantly during the " rains. A magnificent plant." *Roxburgh flor. ind. ined.*

ACACIA longissima.

Narrow long-leaved Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. I.* Corolla regularis. Legumen multiloculare, sæpiùs bivalve, dissepimentis transversis, loculis monospermis. Stamina distincta. *Arbores aut frutices; folia abruptè pinnata.*—MIMOSEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in flind. voy.* 2. 551.

ACACIA. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 98.

Div. Foliis simplicibus. (Aphyllæ.)

A. *longissima*, inermis: spicis axillaribus pluribus (plerùmque) ramosis; petiolis (foliis) linearibus longissimis: calyce sinuato-quadridentato. *Wendl. acac.* 45. *t.* 11.

Acacia longissima. *Link enum. hort. berol.* 2. 443.

Frutex *decempedalis, glaber, cortice brunneo: ramis teretibus, erecto-patentibus, virgatis: ramulis supernè angulatis, subpubescentibus.* Petioli (folia) *alterni, remotiusculi, erecto-patentes et patentes, exactè lineares, angustissimi, interdùm subfalcati, utrinque sensìm attenuati, apice mucrone parvo recurvato innocuo instructi, uninervii, longitudinalitèr venuloso-striati, submarginati, glabriusculi,* 4-5-*pollicares et ultrà, lineam lati.* Stipulæ *nullæ.* Flores *laxè spicati, lutei, bracteolis ovatis minimis suffulti, remotiusculi vel nonnulli glomerati.* Spicæ *ex axillis petiolorum (foliorum) plures, rariùs simplices plerùnque ramosi, petiolo (folio) duplo triplove breviores, pedunculati,* pedunculis *subpubescentibus, basi* bracteâ *lineari acutâ concavâ instructis.* Calyx *brevissimus, subpubescens, monophyllus, sinuato-quadridentatus dentibus obtusis.* Corolla *glabra tetrapetala: petalis ovato-oblongis, acutis, reflexis.* Stamina *numerosa, corollâ duplo longiora.* Germen *subrotundum, albo-tomentosum.* Stylus *stamina subæquans; germinis apici insertus.* Legumen *non vidi.* Wendland loc. cit.

Introduced within these four or five years from New Holland.

Drawn at the Nursery of Mr. Lee, at Hammersmith, where it is cultivated in the greenhouse.

We have taken the description from M. Wendland's work on the simple-leaved, or, as that author more critically terms them leafless, Acacias, their apparent leaves being nothing more than dilated stalks, while the true leaves are only found on the seedling plant. See the observations of Mr. Brown on *Leguminosæ* in the fifth volume of this Register, page 2 of the 361st article,

which, by the bye, was meant to be added to the article that follows (362), having been placed where it now stands by a blunder.

A spineless numerously branched shrub, acquiring the height of ten feet or more; in flower for a great part of the year, and when in full foliage, handsome. Remarkable for its long straight narrow leaf. The flowers are very small and of a pale yellow colour.

Thirty-seven of the leafless section of the genus are already enumerated in Wendland's monograph.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly

J. Watts sc.

ATHRIXIA capensis.

Cape Athrixia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUI.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen. Div. II.?*
Compositæ labiatifloræ. *Decandolle in ann. du mus.* 19. 59.

ATHRIXIA. *Flores* radiati. *Cal.* oblongus polyphyllus subæqualis aristatus recurvo-squarrosus, foliolis angustis. *Radius* plurimus, *flosculis* bilabiatis: labio interiore minimo integro. *Pappus* plumosus. *Recept.* alveolatum. *Stigmata disci* apice subtruncata subpenicillata. *Frutex. Folia sparsa, infernè adnata, integra.*

Athrixia capensis.

Frutex *debilis, erectiusculus (tripedalis v. ultrà), diffusè ramosus;* rami *elongati, foliis verticalitèr semiadnatis tecti horumque lateribus liberis interruptè marginati.* Folia *sparsa, patentia, rigida, crassiuscula, ramo à dimidio inferiore adnata, linearia, subulato-acuminata, suprà profundè viridia, nuda, convexa cum sulco medio, ambitú scabra et deflexa, subtùs tomento arachnoideo candicantia.* Flores *rubro-purpurei, radiati, terminales, sessiles, unciam diametro excedentes, granulis vagis resinosis conspersi, digitis tractati odorem spirantes terebinthinam.* Cal. *oblongus, scariosè aristatè reflexèque squarrosus, semunciá profundior, basi cuneatus;* foliola *numerosa, lineari-subulata, æquilata,* inferiora *arctè imbricata lanata virentia,* superiora *aristâ scariosâ fuscá recurvá ipsis longiore caudata.* RADIUS *femineus, bilabiatus, serie simplice plurimus, contiguus, extùs glandulosè villosus;* flosculi *inæqualissimè bilabiati, labio* exteriore *lineari-ligulato dentato, vesperè arctè revolvendo, manè iterum explicando,* interiore *angustissimo, nudo, recurvato, stigmatibus breviore;* tubus *limbo æqualis viridis:* germ. *oblongum, viride, pappo aliquotiès brevius;* pappus *albus plumosus serie simplici plurimus;* stigmata *capillacea, sanguinea, spiralitèr replicata, glabra, longiuscula:* DISCUS *flavescens, hermaphroditus, plurimus, calyci æqualis;* flosc. *clavato-cylindrici,* faux tubo *vix amplior,* limbus *flavus patens recurvus fauce aliquotiès brevior, intùs pruinatus:* anth. *elongatæ, flavæ, filamentis elasticis exserendæ, valvulis 5 pallidis apiculatæ, basi tenuissimè bisetæ;* polline *grossè granuloso:* germ. *albicans, pilosum, basi spissiùs barbatum, cæterum radii:* stig^{a}. *flava, exserta, revoluta, supernè pruinosa, apice truncato-subdilatato villoso.* Recept. *angustum, planiusculum, epaleaceum, alveolatum, alveolis brevibus membranaceis denticulatis.*

A rare and curious shrub, lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope.

We do not find a place for it in any genus of the several general systems. Whether it belongs to some one established in the tracts on the *Compositæ* by the ingenious M. Cassini, dispersed in various journals, or not, we are

at present unable to say. We regret however to be constrained to publish it under a new generic definition, as well on account of our very imperfect knowledge of the order to which it belongs, as because our means of determining have been confined to an only and not very perfect flower.

The semiflorets of the ray are bilabiate, having a small interior lip facing the large outer one which forms the ray of the flower; and of course the plant belongs to the lately established tribe of "*Compositæ labiatifloræ*." Concerning its more special affinities we have nothing to offer.

Drawn at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Mr. Brown has native samples collected by Dr. Mackrel and Mr. Bowie.

A weak leafy stragglingly branched shrub about three feet high. *Leaves* stiff, thickish, numerous, alternate, adhering to the branch (which they completely invest by their inner surface) for about half their length, their sides remaining free and reflex to the base, linear, taper-pointed, dark green above and rough along the reflex circumference, cottony and milk white underneath. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, rather more than an inch in diameter; *ray* reddish purple. *Leaflets of the calyx* imbricate, numerous, narrow, inner ones surmounted by a long recurved sphacelate brownish awn. *Pappus* (seedcrown) feathered. *Receptacle* alveolate.

Any one that would reduce the scattered notices by M. Cassini concerning *Compositæ* into a general view would render a great service to Botany. At present we own we often do not know where to find them.

Hart del.

DICHORISANDRA thyrsiflora.

Thyrseflowered Dichorisandra.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JUNCI. *Jussieu gen.* 43. *Div. II.* Germen unicum. Capsula trilocularis. Calyx et corolla.

COMMELINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 263; *et suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 482; *(in textú anglicè.)*

DICHORISANDRA. *Cal.* inferus, 3-phyllus: foliolis concavis coloratis; supremo latiore. *Petala* infera, 3; infimo angustiore. *Stamᵃ.* basi et marginibus petalorum alternatìm adnata: *filᵃ.* brevissima, nuda; 3 inferiora reliquis parùm longiora: *anthæ.* erectæ, ovatæ (à basi insertæ); 3 superiores et inferiorum media contiguæ; inferiorum laterales à reliquis separatæ, divergentes. *Germ.* 3-gono-ovatum: *stylus* filiformis, rectus: *stigma* 3-angulare. *Caps.* globoso-3-gona, 3-valv., 3-loc., polysperma. *Planta* 3-4-*pedalis: caule simplici; foliis elongato-lanceolatis, petiolis vaginantibus; thyrso terminali, floribus profundè cyaneis ornato; plantam liliaceam referens, folia gramineis majoribus similia gerentem. Ad* CAMPELIAM, *Richard* (ZANNONIAM, *Plumier.)* proximè accedit, filamentis tamen brevissimis, antheris contiguis, et 2 separatis, divergentibus, satis distincta. Δις *(bis)* χωρις *(separatìm)* ανηρ (vir). *Mikan delect. fl. et faun. bras. fasc.* 1.

Dichorisandra thyrsiflora. *Mikan loc. cit.*

Caulis *è radice perenni plerùmque solitarius, teres,* 3-4 *pedes altus, basi diametro pollicem vix non æquante, herbaceus, medullâ farctus, articulatus: articulis infimis longioribus, basi vaginis foliorum emarcidorum tectus, sursùm foliosus, apice floriger, simplicissimus, aut ramum unum alterumve apicem versùs emittens, teretem, articulatum nodulis articulorum infimis remotioribus, basi nudum, sursùm foliosum, apice florigerum.* Fol. *elongato-lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, facie dorsoque glaberrima, longitudinalitèr striata, nervo subtùs elevato, basi purpurascentia; longitudine* 10, *latitudine* 2, *pollices æquantia (quibusdam multò brevioribus paulò latioribus et indè ovato-lanceolatis); basi angustata,* petiolis *vaginantibus affixa.* Vaginæ *cylindraceæ, integræ, caulem ramosque arctè cingentes, ad insertionem folii horizontalitèr truncatæ, margine integerrimo, nudo, plerùmque purpurascente; infimæ, tàm in caule quàm in ramis, longiores, sursùm decrescentes.* Flores *in thyrsum pyramidalem caulem vel etiàm ramos binos aut ternos terminantem congesti, completi, pedicellati, bracteis suffulti.* Pedunculus communis *angulatus, viridis;* pedicelli *teretes, purpurascentes, apice reflexi, plerùmque* 3-*flori; infimi longiores* (8 *circitèr lineas longi), reliquis sursùm decrescentibus.* Bracteæ *lanceolato-lineares, acuminatæ, pedicellorum basi adjacentes, eosque longitudine superantes, virides; infimæ maximæ, sursùm decrescentes.* Cal. *inferus, deciduus?,* 3-*phyllus: foliolis ovalibus obtusis longitudine æqualibus, extùs cyaneis, intùs albis, nonnunquàm ante floris expansionem rubicundis; supremo latiore.* Cor. *infera,* 3-*petala:* petala *obtusa, integerrima, calyce majora, longitudine æqualia, profundè cyanea, basi alba;* 2 *superioribus subrotundis, infimo angustiore obovato.* Filᵃ. *subteretia, brevissima, basi petalorum eorumque marginibus alternatìm adnata; infima tribus reliquis parùm longiora:* anthæ. *erectæ, (oblongæ) ovatæ, obtusiusculæ, basi emarginato-*

bifidæ, biloculares latere interiore sulco longitudinali, exteriore nervulo à basi ad apicem excurrente notatæ, flavæ, latere dehiscentes; 3 superiores inferiorque media contiguæ, inferiorum laterales separatæ et, instar cornuum, divergentes. Germ. *ovale, 3-gonum, glabrum, virescentèr albidum:* stylus *rectus, filiformis, obsoletè 3-quoter, germine ferè duplo longior, illique basi concolor, apice purpurascens:* stigma *3-lobum: lobulis orbiculatis, virescens.* Caps. *(maturam non vidimus) immatura: 3-gono-globosa, 3-valvis, 3-locularis, calycem superans, polysperma.* Sem. *plura.* Mikan loc. cit.

Dichorisandra is technically distinguished from Cartonema *(Brown prod.* 271) by a deliquescent deciduous calyx smaller than the corolla and irregularly convergent stamens, as well as by many particulars in the habit; from Tradescantia by naked filaments, by the anthers being inserted at their base, and by the lengthened oblong form and contiguous parallel linear cells of the same, as well as by the want of an involucre and very different disposition of the inflorescence; the difference in habit of the two last is not indeed great in regard to the rest of the plant.

We were directed by Mr. Brown to the work which contains the description of this fine plant; and have to thank the same gentleman for pointing out to us the main distinctions from both its abovementioned coordinates.

The sample for the drawing was kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Harrison, of Aigburgh, near Liverpool, along with a skilful and characteristic representation of the plant by a Lady of his family. It had been raised in the hothouse from seed from the Brazils, where, according to M. Mikan, the species is found wild at about thirty miles distance from Rio Janeiro.

Now first introduced into our gardens.

A perennial herbaceous caudescent plant, from three to four feet high, sometimes simple, sometimes 2-3-branched.

COSTUS afer; α: *glaber.*

Smooth Sierra Leone Costus.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCITAMINEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 305.
COSTUS. Suprà fol. 665.

C. *afer*, foliis lanceolato-elongatis, spicâ turbinatè coarctatâ, bracteis herbaceis muticis obtusis, calyce brevè tridentato dentibus herbaceis muticis; filamenti dorso glabro.
(α) *glaber*, foliis utrinque viridibus ocreisque lævibus.
(β) *pubescens*, foliis utrinque viridibus subtùs vaginisque hirtè villosis; vaginarum ocreâ fimbriatâ.

Caules *pedales v. ultrà, erecti, vaginati.* Fol. *laxè sparsa, patentia, lanceolata, aristato-acuminata, utrinque viridia:* petiolus *brevis robustus* vaginâ *viridi infra* ocream *insertus.* Spica *terminalis, sessilis, multiflora, arctissimè obovata, foliis in bracteas decrescentibus vallata:* flores *geminati:* bracteæ *virentes, muticæ, obtusæ, exteriores latæ, calyci æquales.* Cal. *membranaceus, infundibuliformis, semunciâ longior, brevissimè trifidus lobulis herbaceis oblatis acuminatis, muticis.* Cor. *candida, sesquiunciâ altior;* tubus *communis brevissimus flavus cuneatus;* limbus exterior *tenuis, subæqualis, nitidus, interiore ¼ v. circitèr brevior, laciniis elongato-oblongis, lineas 3 v. circitèr latis, parùm inæqualibus (2 anticis reflexis? posticâ erectâ?):* limbus interior *opacus, unilateralis, anticus, lato-cuneatus, unilabiato-convolutus, infernè longior erectus, supernè brevior recurvus rugatusque, margine labri eroso-denticulatus, disco incrassatus areâque flavâ villosâ filamento respondente et sulco verticali bisectâ notatus.* Fil. *petaloideum, album, utrinque glabrum, elongato-oblongum, brevè acuminatum, limbum exteriorem æquans, basi flavescens et cum limbo interiore in tubulum brevem intùs flavo-barbatum concretum:* anthera *verticalis, adnata, infrà flexuram acuminis filamenti intramarginalis, oblonga, albida:* pollen *ochroleucum.* Stig. *album, transversum, lunatum arcûs superni cornubus deflexis, bilamellosum lamellis transversè parallelis æqualibus conformibus conniventibus ciliolatis, à tergo infernè convexum et gibbo erecto bidentato (dentibus staminum lateralium rudimentis?) onustum.*

An unpublished species, introduced last summer from Sierra Leone, by Mr. George Don, collector for the Horticultural Society. Plants of it flowered shortly after their arrival in one of the hothouses in the new garden of the Society. Samples from the same country had been long ago deposited in the Banksian Herbarium, in Mr. Brown's Library, by the late Dr. Afzelius, as well as in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium.

The plant is smaller and the inflorescence less showy than in Costus *speciosus*, lately published in this volume. The corolla is white without any mixture of red, and the calyx and bractes are uniformly green.

Several plants were raised, of which some had the foliage roughishly furred underneath, ciliate petioles, and a long soft fringe round the rim of the *ocrea;* others, among which was the subject of this article, a foliage quite smooth throughout. In all other respects the two were so completely alike, that we do not believe in their difference as species, and have consequently given them for mutual varieties. The native sample in Mr. Brown's Herbarium is of the smooth variety.

Afer differs from *speciosus*, not only in general stature and colour of inflorescence, but more essentially by its obovately or turbinately contracted spike, obtuse unmucronated bractes, very shallowly trifid calyx with pointless herbaceous segments, and filament quite smooth at the back. The same remarkable protuberance (stamineous rudiment?), slightly modified, which we described as occupying the back of the base of the stigma or rather summit of the style in *speciosus*, is found in the same position in *afer*.

BIDENS procera.

Mr. Lambert's Bidens.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
CORYMBIFERÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. VI.*
SYNANTHEREÆ. *Cassini in dict. sc. nat.* 10. 131, *seqq.*
Tribus IX. HELIANTHEÆ. *Id. loc. cit.* 20. 369. Sect. II. HELIANTHEÆ COREOPSIDEÆ. *Germ.* plerùmque 4-gonum transversè compressum; *pappus*, paleæ nonnullæ crassæ rigidæ plerùmque triquetræ, germini firmitèr affixæ. *Id. loc. cit.* 347; *(ex gall., vers.)*

BIDENS. (COREOPSIDIS species complures. *Auctorum.*) *Involucrum (calyx)* polyphyllum: *foliolis* duplici serie dispositis; *exterioribus* sæpiùs longioribus, difformibus et patentibus. *Recept.* planum, paleaceum. *Flosculi disci* tubulosi, hermaphroditi; *radii* ligulati, neutri, rariùs nulli. *Achenia (semina)* quadrangulari-compressa, bi- aut quinque-aristata: *aristis* persistentibus, retrorsùm hamosis. *Herbæ ramis foliisque oppositis, integris, incisis aut variè partitis. Flores terminales, solitarii aut corymbosi: radio sæpissimè flavo, rarò albo.* Kunth nov. gen. et sp. pl. 4. 230.

B. *procera*, stricta, ramosa; foliis decursivè bi-tripinnatis, pinnulis linearibus acutis canaliculatis integris (nec serratis) flaccidis: flore radiato; calycis foliolis exterioribus linearibus obtusis pubescentibus; germinibus cuneiformibus transversè compressis, biaristatis. *Don MSS.*

Coreopsis angustifolia. *Pavon sub exemplari spontaneo Herbarii Lambertiani.*

Herba *biennis, orgyalis v. ultrà:* caules *plures solidi, strictissimi, obtusè 4-goni, striati, glabri, diametro 2-3-lineari, foliosi, suprà ramosi:* ramis *erectis oppositis teretiusculis.* Folia *numerosa, opposita, glabra, saturatè virentia, 3-7-uncialia;* summa *decursivè pinnata,* inferiora *bi- v. subtripinnata,* pinnis *oppositis,* pinnulis *angustis linearibus acutis oppositis subalternisve integris (non dentatis) flaccidis 1-nerviis subcarnosis.* Flores *aurei, terminales, erecti, corymbosi;* pedunculis *unifloris, striatis, filiformibus, pilosiusculis.* Cal. *duplex, utrinque multiplex:* interior *fusco-membranaceus, foliolis appressis ovato-lanceolatis disco subæqualibus:* exterior *herbaceus, laxiùs patens, foliolis linearibus obtusis subpilosis.* Radius *neuter, aureus, flosculis 5 ligulâ ellipticâ oblongâ planâ tridenticulatâ:* discus *nigricans, hermaphroditus, numerosus, flosculis tubulosis 5-fidis.* Anth. *nigræ valvis apicularibus luteis ovatis acutis; basi muticæ:* fil. *lutea.* Stigmata *exserta, replicata, linearia, acuta, plana, pilosa:* stylus *basi bulbosus.* Sem. *oblongè cuneata, transversè compressa, ancipitia, marginibus scabra,* aristis 2 *longis æqualibus glochidato-barbatis deciduis coronata.* Pappus 0. Recept. *planum paleaceum:* paleæ *atro-fuscescentes, lineari-lanceolatæ, acutæ, nitidæ.* Don MSS.

An unpublished biennial species, native of Mexico; lately raised from seed communicated by Don José Pavon to Mr. Lambert.

Favoured as well by the unusual warmth of the summer as by the prolonged mildness of the autumn, the plant flowered last November in the borders of the garden at Boyton House, Wiltshire: in an ordinary season we suspect it would not have done so in the same situation.

A finely divided deep green foliage disposed in pairs upon a branching stem of six or eight feet high terminated by corymbs of a numerous golden-coloured blossom, render the plant one of the most desirable of the larger horticultural ornaments.

Native samples, ticketted COREOPSIS *angustifolia*, are deposited in the Lambertian Herbarium. They came along with a valuable collection of Mexican plants lately received from M. Pavon.

The awns of the seed being barbedly pubescent show the plant to be no COREOPSIS, and bring it nearer to BIDENS, where we have placed it; though it differs in some degree from that genus also (according to Mr. Kunth's definition) in having flat cuneiform seed with deciduous (not permanent) awns. The fact however is, that the awns are not strictly permanent in BIDENS, but fall off spontaneously on the seed coming to perfect maturity.

The genus belongs to *Heliantheæ-coreopsideæ*, the second section of *Heliantheæ*, the ninth tribe of the order *Synantherеæ* of the able and elaborate arrangement by M. Cassini. But why are the established appellations *Syngenesia* and *Compositæ* to be laid aside for *Synantherеæ? Don MSS.*

M. Hart. del.

GLOBULARIA longifolia.

Madeira Globularia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LYSIMACHIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 95. *Div. III.* Genera Lysimachiis affinia.

GLOBULARIÆ. *Lam. et Decand. fl. franç. ed.* 3. 3. 427. *Decand. théor. bot. ed.* 2. 247.

GLOBULARIA. Cal. partialis tubulosus, persistens, 6-fidus. *Cor.* hypogyna, tubulosa, lobis 5 inæqualibus. *Stam.* fundo corollæ inserta. *Germ.* liberum, *stylo stigmateque* simplicibus. *Semen* solitarium, calyce obtectum: *embryo* rectus; *radicula* superior: *albumen* carnosum.

Flores in calyce communi polyphyllo super receptaculo paleaceo aggregati. Passim ex Jussieuio, Lam. et Decand.

G. *longifolia*, caule fruticoso, foliis omnibus lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis, capitulis axillaribus. *Solander in Hort. Kew.* 1. 130.

Globularia longifolia. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 539. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 222. *Nouv. Duham. vol.* 5. 138. *tab.* 40.

Globularia salicina. *Lamarck encyc.* 2. 733.

Alypum Solandri quorundam. *Lamarck in loc. cit.*

Alypum sive Herba terribilis. *Sloane jam.* 1. 19. *t.* 5. *fig.* 3.

Frutex *tripedalis ramosus: rami teretes, longi, virgati, simplices, infernè basibus petiolorum exasperati, supernè vestiti.* Foliis *crebris, sparsis, lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, integerrimis, glabris, utrinque lætè virentibus, vix triuncialibus, basi attenuatis in* petiolos *breves.* Pedunculi *axillares, solitarii, teretes, longitudine* 8-*lineares, terminati* Florum *capitulo globoso.* Calyces *pilosi.* Corollæ *pallidè cæruleæ:* (Sloane *calyces hirsutos uti semina essent proposuit.)* Cal. communis *polyphyllus: foliolis ovatis concavis, margine villosis, persistentibus.* Cal. proprius *inferus, monophyllus,* 5-*partitus, laciniis æqualibus, subulatis, erectis, et margine et dorso ciliatis.* Cor. universalis *æqualis:* propria *monopetala, ligulata: ungue longitudine calycis: marginibus parùm involutis; lamina linearis, longitudine tubi, apice trifida: laciniis æqualibus obtusiusculis.* Fil^{a}. 4, *capillaria, corollâ parùm longiora, longitudine æqualia, sed dua supernè ungui corollæ inserta, dua inferiùs propè basin.* Anth^{æ}. *ovatæ, parvæ.* Germ. *oblongum, acutum.* Stylus *filiformis, simplex, longitudine staminum.* Stigma *bifidum.* Pericarpium *nullum.* Cal. *persistens semen includens.* Sem. *unicum, oblongum.* Recept. *commune, conicum, paleaceum.* Paleæ *longitudine calycis, lanceolatæ, superiùs ciliatæ.* Solander MSS.

GLOBULARIA has been separated by M. De Candolle into a sole order, its essential character proving incompatible with an arrangement in any of those divisions to which it approaches the nearest in general habit. The flowers are collected into a close head upon a chaffy receptacle within

a general involucre of several pieces, as in *Dipsaceæ*; but differ on the other hand from those of that order by having a simple calyx and inferior corolla. From *Primulaceæ* the order recedes further, by the fruit being a solitary seed enveloped in the calyx and by stamens that are alternate with the segments of the corolla; whilst the presence of a real corolla removes it by a yet wider separation from *Plumbagineæ*, *Nyctagineæ*, and *Proteaceæ*.

The description of the present species is from the masterly pen of the late Dr. Solander, and has been copied from the manuscript in Mr. Brown's library.

It was upon GLOBULARIA *Alypum* that the older botanists had bestowed the name of "Frutex terribilis," and our gardeners that of "Herb terrible," influenced by the exaggerated repute of its drastic quality. The name has devolved upon the present species merely as a congener.

Sir Hans Sloane, who found the shrub in Madeira, describes the wood as white and hard, with a large pith; he however, as Dr. Solander remarks, mistook the fruit of the distinct flowers within the general involucre for a single fruit of a same flower.

The shrub is said seldom to exceed three feet in height, and was found by Masson of that size growing wild among the rocks.

Introduced into our greenhouses by Sir Joseph Banks in 1775.

Drawn at the Nursery of Mr. Colvill, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

EULOPHIA guineensis.

Sierra Leone Eulophia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

EULOPHIA. Brown suprà vol. 7. *fol.* 578; *in textú anglicè. Petala* 5 distincta, conformia, adscendentia, patentia. *Labellum* basi calcaratum; laminâ sessili cristatâ trilobâ, posticè indivisâ. *Massæ pollinis* 2, bilobæ lobulo postico.

E. *guineensis*, foliis lanceolatis: labelli calcare subulato adscendente laminam subæquante; laminæ lobis lateralibus cum columnâ in faucem lineato-cristatam convolutis; terminali grandiore ovato-rotundato convexè explanato, disco erugato.

Bulbus *externus, viridis, oblongo-ovatus, è dilatatis foliorum basibus compactus.* Fol. *plura, radicalia, sparsa, lætè virentia (non glauca), petiolata; laminâ lentâ (non rigente), lanceolatâ, nervosâ, acuminatâ, spithamæâ v. magis latitudine biunciali v. circitèr:* petiolus *multotiès angustior, aliquotiès brevior, pallidus.* Scapus *imo bulbo ortus, solidus, teres, erectus, virens, infernè imbricatè supernè remotè vaginatus, foliis altior (sesquipedalis).* Vaginæ *membranaceæ, purpureo-lineatæ, laminâ lanceolatâ erectâ.* Spica *stricta, multiflora, sparsa, laxa, simplex.* Bracteæ *herbaceo-pallentes, erectiusculæ, lanceolatæ, nervosæ, germine subbreviores.* Flores *pulchelli, subsesquiunciales, resupinati, nutantes, semiringentes, inodori.* Germ. *unciâ sublongius, gracile, virens, adscendens, tortum, teretiusculum, obitèr costatum, supernè increscescens rubro-fuscescens atquę recurvum.* Pet^{a}. 5, *distincta, viridi-purpurea, lurida, lineari-oblonga, acuta, recta, conformia, intùs convexiuscula, extùs obsoletè nervosa,* ⅔ *unciæ longa, in labium radiato-semiforme æquabile erectiusculum adscendentia, basi vividè purpurea, margine pallentia undulata,* 2 interiora *latiora (latitudine subtrilineari):* Labellum *deflexum, difforme, basi calcaratum;* calcar *rectè continuum, adscendens, laminâ subæquilongum, subulatum, pallidè virens, obtusum, suprà dilatatum dorso carinato-compresso, fine sursùm flexo;* lamina *sessilis, petalis vix brevioribus pluriès latior, oblonga, carneo-albicans, triloba, convexula, infrà in faucem cristis pluribus lineæformibus calloso-verruculatis viridibus parallelis parùm elevatis symmetricè inscriptam convoluta, suprà explanata;* lobi laterales *abruptè truncati erosuli, cum lateribus extenuatis incumbentis columnæ involuto-conniventes et infernè connati;* medius *magnus recto-continuus ovato-rotundatus explanatus convexulus undulatus erugatus, intùs radiis pluribus purpureis de basi citra medium usque pergentibus pictus.* Columna *deflexa, subalato-dilatata, lobis lateralibus labelli æqualis, posticè convexa subvirescens et apice in marginem rubidam brevem bicrenatam extensa, anticè acclivi-obliquata plana nitida alba.* Anthera *chloroleuca, decidua, oblata, convexa, summam columnam operculans, secundùm latus posterius impage carnosâ pruinosâ brevi transversè dilatatâ trifidâ (lobulis* 2 *extimis intra crenas marginis posticæ columnæ immistis) munita, bilocularis septo (ob retractas induplicatas valvas) deficiente, extrorsùm de-*

hiscens: massæ pollinis 2, *flavæ, cereaceæ, transversè collaterales, globosæ, compressæ, bilobæ (lobus minor posticus cavo centrali glutinoso incumbens), ligulâ communi membranaceâ albâ transversè dilatatâ processûs stigmatosi continuâ deciduâ è puncto viscoso elastico baseos affixæ.* Stigma *anticum cavum transversum chloroleucum, summæ columnæ facie juxta antheram insculptum.*

For the outline of the genus and enumeration of the species we refer to Mr. Brown's observations on LISSOCHILUS *speciosus*, vol. 7. fol. 578. of this work; where the name is written "EULOPHUS," and has been now altered in the termination on the suggestion of its author.

The recorded species are from the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies; the unrecorded one before us from Sierra Leone, whence it was introduced last summer into the garden of the Horticultural Society by Mr. George Don, collector for that public-spirited, well-directed association.

The crested character of the label is, perhaps, less conspicuously marked in the present species, than in any mentioned by Mr. Brown; and is moreover strictly confined to the funnelform portion of that petal, where it appears in the form of several green slightly raised even parallel callously tuberculated symmetrically disposed vertical lines, easily mistaken for as many varicose nerves.

The lid of the anther is remarkable for a thickened fleshy frosted three-lobed shallow border extended along the hinder edge; the two lateral divergent lobes of which are let into corresponding indentations in a raised margin at the back of the apex of the column. Upon the flower being fully expanded this lid falls off, and when viewed in the microscope is not unlike the empty upper shell of the diminutive Crabs so frequent on our shores.

The two uncoloured outlines in the plate are front and side views of the flower when deprived of the five upper petals, and are intended to show the relative positions of the column and label.

SALVIA splendens.

Lee's Scarlet Sage.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LABIATÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 110. *Brown prod.* 1. 499. *Sect. I.* Stamina 2 fertilia; v. dum 4 fertilia, antheræ omnium dimidiatæ.
SALVIA. Suprà vol. 4. fol. 347.

S. *splendens*, foliis petiolatis ovatis lanceolato-acuminatis serratis, basi subcuneatis integerrimis, subtùs glabris: corollæ tubo elongato subtilissimè lanuginoso, labii inferioris laciniis lateralibus reflexis; stigmatibus exsertis styloque glaberrimis.

Herba *perennis, infernè suffrutescens, erecta, caule ramoso tetragono bitripedali, ramis striato-tetraquetris patulis virentibus.* Folia *membranacea, lenta, petiolo longiora, decussato-distantia, patentia v. divaricata, ovata, lanceolato-acuminata, serrata, basi cuneata integra, suprà setulis minutis (in sicco candicantibus, vix aliàs nisi oculo armato manifesta) vagis conspersa, subtùs glabra prominentèr nervosa, majora triuncialia cum latitudine biunciali:* petioli *graciles.* Racemi *terminales, oblongi, pyramidati, toti coccineo-fulgentes, sesunciales v. ultrà*; verticilli *divaricati 6-2-flori*; flores *pedicellati, longitudinem biuncialem excedentes:* bracteæ *erectæ, calyce concolores et duplo ferè longiores, lanceolatæ, caudato-acuminatæ acuminis lateribus reflexis, caducæ, extùs villosæ.* Cal. *coccineus, oblongus, ampliusculus, infundibuliformis, uncialis, angulato-plicatus angulis hirsutiùs ciliatis, suprà bilabiato-fissus, labium superius indivisum acuminatum, inferius 2-fidum lobulis acuminatis patulis:* pedicelli *hirsuti flore multotiès breviores.* Cor. *lanugine brevissimâ pubens, tubuloso-elongata, rectiuscula*; faux *cylindrica labio superiore quatèr ferè longior:* labium superius *rectum oblongum obtusum indivisum*; inferius, *brevius, tripartitum, laciniis lateralibus oblongis obtusis reflexis, mediâ admodùm latiore subrotundâ concavâ rectâ.* Fil^{a}. *glabra, alba.* Stylus *paulò exsertus, glaber*; stigmatibus 2 *filiformi-subulatis, replicatis, glabris.*

Introduced by Mr. Lee from the Brazils into the Hammersmith Nursery, where the plant flowers freely in the hothouse and for a long time in succession.

Recently observed by Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied, and mentioned in his travels by the name we have adopted, but without description. There are native samples collected by Mr. Sello, in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium.

The species comes near to the Mexican SALVIA *tubifera*, but there the flowers are upright and narrower, the leaves grey-furred underneath and smooth above, and the style

bearded at the top, circumstances which separate it sufficiently from the species before us.

Herb suffrutescent perennial with a two or three feet high 4-cornered green-branched *stem*. *Leaves* thin and pliant, petioled, decussately wideset, ovate, lanceolately tapered, saw-toothed, cuneately tapered and entire at the base, smooth underneath, loosely beset at the upper side by extremely short bristles which turn white in the dried plant, otherwise scarcely observable by the naked eye. *Racemes* terminal pyramidal, of a refulgent scarlet throughout, half a foot high. *Whorls* with from six to two flowers, shortly pedicled, divaricate: *bractes* of the same colour as the calyx and nearly twice longer, lanceolate, cuspidately tapered, reflexed along the sides above, caducous, villous on the outside. *Calyx* scarlet, oblong, funnelled, large, loose, about an inch deep, angularly plaited with deep-furred angles, two-lipped above; *upper lip* entire taper-pointed, *lower* bifid with pointed spreading lobes. *Corolla* about two inches long, tubularly elongated, scarlet, minutely villous on the outside, nearly straight; *throat (faux)* cylindrical, nearly four times longer than the upper lip of the limb; *upper lip* straight, oblong, blunt, undivided; *lower* shorter, tripartite, lateral segments oblong blunt reflexed, middle one greatly wider roundish concave straight. *Filaments* smooth, white. *Style* shortly protruded, smooth throughout: *stigmas* two, filiformly subulate, recurvedly divergent, smooth.

I. Hart. del Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Feb. 1. 1823.

BANKSIA æmula.

Deep-sawed Banksia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PROTEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 79. *Div. I.* Semen nudum aut fructus monospermus.

PROTEACEÆ. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 10. 46. *Div. II.* Fructus dehiscens. B. *Bilocularis,* dissepimento libero bifido. 1. *Amentum* paribus flosculorum tribracteatis.

BANKSIA. Cor. quadripartita (rarò 4-fida). *Stamina* apicibus concavis laciniarum immersa. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ 4. *Germ.* biloculare, loculis monospermis. *Folliculus* ligneus: *Dissepimento* libero bifido. *Amentum* flosculorum paribus tribracteatis! *Frutices v. Arbores vix excelsæ. Rami umbellati. Folia sparsa, rarò verticillata, integra, serrata v. pinnatifido-incisa, in eâdem stirpe quandòque varia, in plantâ juvenili v. mutilatâ sæpè serrata v. incisa, dum in adultâ et illæsâ integerrima.* Amenta *solitaria, terminalia, rarò lateralia, bracteolis nonnullis brevibus angustis subtensa, cylindracea, in quibusdam abbreviata.* Bracteæ *flosculorum persistentes;* majores *solitariæ;* minores *geminatæ, collaterales, interiores.* Amenti *fructiferi rachis ut plurimùm incrassata et cum folliculorum basibus conferruminata.* Semina *nigra, apice cuneato-alata, nucleo in lacunâ respondenti dissepimenti lignei semiimmerso.* Brown prod. 1. 391.

Div. I. Stylus *corollâ longior, hinc unguibus citiùs solutis arcuatim exsertus.* Stigma *laminis tardiùs dehiscentibus inclusum.* Amentum *floriferum cylindraceum, fructiferum folliculis transversis pluribus.* BANKSIÆ VERÆ. Brown prod. 1. 391.

B. *æmula,* foliis lato-linearibus, elongatis, truncatis profundè serratis: subtùs reticulatis glabriusculis, corollis sericeis, stigmate capitato exsulco nitido apice 4-gono styli duplo crassiore, caule fruticoso. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 10. 210.

Banksia æmula. *Brown prod.* 1. 395. *Sweet hort. suburb. lond.* 23.
Banksia serrata. *White's voy.* 222. *tab. tertia?*
Banksia serratifolia. *Salisb. prod.* 51?
Banksia serræfolia. *Knight et Salisb. prot.* 112?

A species not in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis; but mentioned in Sweet's Catalogue as having been introduced as far back as 1778. It has now flowered in Mr. Wells's greenhouse at Redleaf, near Tunbridge, we believe for the first time in this country.

Native of the neighbourhood of Port Jackson in New Holland; where it grows to a shrub of six feet high or more.

Comes near to BANKSIA *serrata*, but differs by a shrubby instead of an arboreous stature, by a more deeply indented foliage, silky furred corollas, and essentially by a capitate unfurrowed bright smooth stigma twice as big round as the fourcornered tip of the style. *Serrata*, besides being a tree, has a cylindrical furrowed stigma with a thickened slanted base, and a style pulvereously pubescent at the bottom. The flowerheads of the two differ considerably in colour: in *æmula* they are of a yellowish green, in *serrata* of a blueish grey.

Thirty-one species have been distinguished by Mr. Brown, all of them either trees or shrubs of Australia, the former however of no considerable height. The genus is divided into two sections, of which our plant belongs to the first, consisting of the more genuine species; characterized by a style of greater length than the corolla, from one side of which it protrudes by an arch sprung between the claws *(ungues)* of the petals which open earlier than the blades *(laminæ)*; by a stigma enclosed within the subsequently opening blades of the petals; by a flowering catkin *(amentum)* of a subcylindrical form, and a fruiting one of several transversely disposed woody one-valved seedvessels *(folliculi)*. The section includes all but one species.

by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Feb.1.1823.

J. Watts.

ARISTOLOCHIA labiosa.

Marcgrave's Birthwort.

GYNANDRIA *HEXANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ARISTOLOCHIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 72; *et in ann. du mus.* 5. 221. *Cor.* supera. *Stamina* definita. *Germ.* pluriloculare, loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* brevissimus. *Stigma* stellatìm divisum. *Capsula* (sicca v.) baccata. *Semina* numerosa. *Albumen* densè carnosum. *Embryo* minutus indivisus, in regione umbilici, albumine inclusus. *Brown prod.* 1. 349.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Cor. tubulosa, basi ventricosa, apice dilatata, in ligulam extensa. *Antheræ* 6, subsessiles, sub stigmate. *Stylus* subnullus. *Stigma* 6-partitum. *Caps.* 6-gona, 6-locularis. *Caulis erectus aut volubilis; folia alterna; flores axillares; tubus quorundam scyphiformis incurvus.* Juss. l. c. 73.

A. *labiosa,* caule volubili, foliis reniformibus subrotundis cordatis amplexicaulĭbus, corollis basi incurvâ saccatâ, medio bilabiatis, labio superiore explanato bilobo, inferiore (lanceolato) canaliculato. *Link sub* ARISTOLOCHIÂ ringente.

Aristolochia ringens. *Link abbild. auserl. gew. bot. gart. zu berl.* 1. 35. *t.* 13; (*nec tamen Vahl symb.* 2. 94. *t.* 47; *neve symb.* 3. 99; *neve Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 155.)

Ambuyaembo. *Marcgr. brasil.* 260; *cum tab. (de plantâ siccatâ, benè).*

Planta ob floris structuram singularem coloremque eximia. Caulis *elongatus volubilis angulatus glaberrimus.* Folia *alternà petiolo* 2 *pollices longo, lamina ab insertione petioli ad apicem* 1 *pollicem* 2 *lineas longa,* 3 *pollices ferè lata, obtusa integerrima venosa subtùs pallida glaberrima.* Stipulæ *solitariæ ad basin petiolorum subsessiles cordatæ obtusæ glaberrimæ* 8 *lineas longæ latæque.* Flores *axillares, solitarii, pedunculo unifloro,* 4 *pollices et ultrà longo.* Cor. *magna; basis saccata incurvata,* 1 *pollicem* 5 *lineas longa, quam Marcgravius non malè cum pyloro ventricali humani comparat; pars antica* 4 *pollices longa, ad* 8 *lineas à basi bilabiata, labio superiori quasi petiolato bilobo* 1 *pollicem* 8 *lineas longo ad* 4 *pollices ferè lato, lobis rotundatis, labio inferiore* 3 *pollices* 6 *lineas longo canaliculato ferè compresso-acuto, si explicetur* 9 *lineas lata; color totius corollæ flavescens venis (maculis crebris) purpureis (ab externè translucentibus variatus) reticulatis.* Germen *oblongum* stigmate *orbiculato appresso coronatum,* antheris *sex adnatis.* Link loc. cit.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ringens* of Vahl is a Jamaica plant, and according to every appearance, adopted and figured from a well-preserved sampl♣ in Mr. Brown's Herbarium; in viewing which it is not easy to conceive how it has come to pass that the Brazil plant in Professor Link's work should have been considered by that intelligent botanist to be of the same species. In Vahl's species the *larger lip* of the corolla is oblong lanceolate entire and plain within, the

smaller spatulate rounded above and entire; in M. Link's the *larger lip* is oblately round retusely bilobed and spotted within, the *smaller* lanceolate and taper-pointed.

The figure we have quoted from Marcgrave's Natural History of the Brazils is from the dried subject, and answers satisfactorily to *labiosa*; but having been applied by others to *ringens*, instead of suggesting doubts on the score of identity, was whimsically censured for not resembling that which it was clearly not intended to resemble.

The smaller lip in our plant, though a correct representation of that of the subject it was drawn from, is much shorter than the same shown in the figure in Professor Link's publication; but we are notwithstanding convinced of the natural identity of the two plants in respect to species.

We were liberally favoured by Mr. Aiton with the sample of this remarkable shrub from Kew gardens, where it has been introduced from the Brazils by Messrs. Cunningham and Bowie, the King's collectors.

It forms a fine-looking climber for the hothouse trellis; but the fresh flower exhales a most offensive stench, not unlike that of stale fish. The spots within the larger lip are the transparencies of those on the outside. The foliage is of a beautiful green.

In variety of lurid hues and disgusting odours, the flowers of this genus have a curious analogy with those of STAPELIA.

NOTES.

Arctotis *aspera*. *Vol.* 1. *fol.* 34.

Le style de plusieurs *synantherées* est irritable par le toucher: quelques *arctotidées* nous ont offert ce phénoméne, qui n'avoit été observé, je crois, que sur des *carduinées* et des *centaureés*. *Cassini in dict. sc. nat.* 10. 142. (*Paris, an.* 1818.)

The above notice of the irritability of the style of certain *Arctotideæ* was published by M. Cassini, we believe, for the first time in 1818; at all events we can find no allusion by him to such phenomenon in any publication previous to the year 1816. The fact had been however fully stated by ourselves in regard to two species of ARCTOTIS in the article we have quoted, in the year 1815. We think it right to say thus much, that we may not be suspected of borrowing information without due acknowledgment; not to accuse the ingenious writer of the above passage of having done so.

Campanula *coronata*. *Vol.* 2. *fol.* 149.

Add the following synonym:

Campanula marsupiflora *Fischer hort. gorenk. Link enum. hort. reg. berol. alt.* 1. 215.

Dr. Fischer assures us that the Siberian plant of Pallas and Gmelin, adduced by us in the above article for a synonym, belongs in fact to another species.

Campanula *sarmatica*. *Vol.* 3. *fol.* 237.

Add the following synonym:

Campanula gummifera. *Link enum. hort. berol. alt.* 1. 215.

Camellia *axillaris*. *Vol.* 4. *fol.* 349.

This plant was published by the name given by Dr. Roxburgh; but has subsequently ripened its fruit in the hothouse at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, and is found by that, not only to be no congener of Camellia, but to belong even to a different natural order, viz. *Malvaceæ*, and to be a species of an as yet unnamed genus akin to *Gordonia*, and of which several others, all belonging to the Indian islands, are known to Mr. Brown and Dr. Horsfield. The fruit is a woody oblong five-valved five-celled brown capsule about the size of a filbert with many upright seeds, membranously and cuneately winged at the top, in each cell.

Hedychium *elatum*. *Vol.* 7. 526.

The flowers of this species have a very perceptible musky fragrance.

NOTES.

Amaryllis *acuminata*. *Vol.* 7. 584.

A bulb of this species threw up two scapes last summer at Mr. Colvill's, on one of which there were eight flowers expanded at the same time and on the other six, forming the most showy garland we ever saw even in this splendid genus.

Canna *iridiflora*. *Fol.* 609.

Page 1. l. 11. dele "*t.* 1. *fig.* 2." There being only a description and no figure of the species in the work quoted.

Macradenia *lutescens*. *Fol.* 612.

Make the following corrections in that article.

Page 1. line 9. *Pro* "*Corollæ* petala" *lege* "petala."
——— line 18. *Pro* "*glandulam*" lege "*proscollam.*"
——— line 20. *Pro* "proscolli" *lege* "proscollæ."
——— line 27. Dele "a corolla with petals all distinct;"
And in the last line overleaf for "*proscollum*" read "*proscolla.*"

Angræcum *maculatum*. *Fol.* 618.

Page 1. l. 4. For "*MONOGYNIA*" read "*MONANDRIA.*"

Add the following synonym:

Geodorum pictum. *Link abbild. auser. gew. bot. gart. zu berl.* 1. 35. *t.* 14.

With GEODORUM the plant has still less connexion than with ANGRÆCUM, where it is also an anomaly. Native of Bahia in the Brazils.

Acacia *diffusa*. *Fol.* 634.

Since this species was published, the 2d volume of Link's Catalogue has been received, and in it we find the following, which may be the same with the above; but the account is too brief and vague for certain decision, and the flowers are described as solitary, while in our plant they were generally in pairs.

Acacia *genistifolia;* stipulis spinescentibus minutissimis, petiolis (foliis) linearibus, subulato-pungentibus; approximatis, pedunculis solitariis. *Rami angulati glabri. Petioli (folia)* 10 *lin. longi,* ½ *lati, rigidiusculi. Stipulæ* ½ *lin. longæ. Pedunculi axillares solitarii.* Link enum. h. b. alt. 2. 442.

In the above article the reference to generic character has been omitted by mistake.

ACACIA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 98.

Clerodendron *squamatum*. *Fol.* 649.

We have scarcely a doubt that CLERODENDRON *infortunatum; Loureiro cochin.* 387. belongs to the above species; instead of the Linnæan species for which it is given.

Melastoma *granulosa*. *Fol.* 671.

We have accidentally omitted the following synonym in the above article. M. Bonpland was not aware that the species had been already named and described in the Encyclopédie Botanique of Lamarck.

Rhexia Fontainesii. *Humb. et Bonpland. Rhexia.* 93. *t.* 36.

NOTES.

Chlorophytum inornatum.

When we published and named this plant in Curtis's Magazine (Nos. 1071 and 1223), there remained some uncertainty in regard to its native place. This was first stated to us to be the West Indies, afterwards Sierra Leone, from whence it was said to have been introduced by Professor Afzelius. The latter statement is confirmed by plants of the same species that flowered last summer in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and which had been sent from Sierra Leone by Mr. George Don.

GENERAL ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING VOLUMES.

N. *The names in Italics are such as have been altered subsequentlg to their publication for others referred to in one or other of the Appendixes to the several volumes of this work.*

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Papaver floribundum.	v. 2.	134.
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